The Outlook

Volume 77 Saturday, May 14, 1904 Number 2

CONTENTS

THE WEEK

The Japanese Advance 97
The Investment of Port Arthur 98
Benevolent Neutrality 99
Illinois and Indiana in the Campaign 99
The Western Union and the Pool-Rooms 100
The World's Fair at St. Louis 102
The New South 102
The National Municipal League 104
The American Bible League 105
The Methodist Conference 106
Against a Change of Name 106
Antonin Dvorák 107
Edgar Fawcett 107
Maurus Jókai 108

EDITORIALS

Partisanship and Municipal Reform 108
Lodgings and Homes 111
The Mosely Commission 112

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

Negro Enterprise:
I.—A Negro Potato King 115
By Booker Washington
II.—The Savings Bank Militant 118
By Isabel Dangaix Allen
Studies in Colonial Administration. VII.—The Straits Settlements 122
By Alleyne Ireland
White Birches (Poem) 126
By Alfred L. Donaldson
A Master-Cure (Story) 127
By George S. Wasson
Why Do We Live? A Japanese Sermon 130
By a Buddhist Priest
Our Modern Exodus 132
By Charles M. Harger

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

The Illustrated History of English Literature (Garnett and Gosse) 135
Books of the Week 138

CORRESPONDENCE 143

THE OUTLOOK is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The first issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

PRICE.—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

POSTAGE IS PREPAID by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila Samoa, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

DISCONTINUANCES.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

HOW TO REMIT.—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

LETTERS should be addressed:

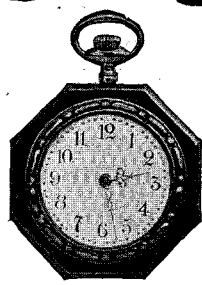
THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

Chicago Office, 1436 Marquette Building 287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Copyright, 1904, by The Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Artistic Novelties for Ladies



For Sale by all Jewelers

New England Watches

LEAD THE WORLD

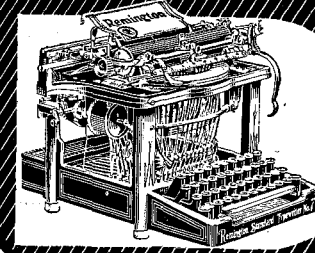
In Diversity of Styles and Quantity of Production

CATALOGS SENT ON REQUEST

The New England Watch Co.

MANUFACTURERS

147 Offices { New York, 37 & 39 Maiden Lane. Chicago, 131-137 Wabash Ave. San Francisco, Claus Spreckels Bldg.



Remington

Every Remington Typewriter *Lasts.*

Therefore Remington Supremacy *Lasts.*

Remington Typewriter Co.
327 Broadway, New York.

POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Bicycle Innovations

Two-Speed Gear and New Coaster Brake

Greatest improvements since the coming of the chainless

Pope Quality in Every Wheel

East. Dep't: Hartford, Conn. "Columbia" "Cleveland" "Tribune" "Crawford"

West. Dept: Chicago, Ill. "Rambler" "Monarch" "Crescent" "Imperial"

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one Catalogue mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Chartered 1822

Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

CAPITAL AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $8,000,000

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon Certificates of Deposit, or subject to check and

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Acts as Agent for the transaction of any approved financial business.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice-President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Ass't Sec'y.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Ass't Sec'y.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Ass't Sec'y.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Samuel Sloan,
William Waldorf Astor,
S. S. Palmer,
D. O. Mills,
Robert F. Ballantine,
Franklin D. Locke,
George F. Baker,
Charles A. Peabody,
Hugh D. Auchincloss,
D. H. King, Jr.,
Henry Hentz,
Robert C. Boyd,
Archibald D. Russell,
James Stillman,
Moses Taylor Pyne,
Henry A. C. Taylor,
E. R. Holden,
William Rowland,
Edward R. Bacon,
H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy,
Cleveland H. Dodge,
John L. Riker,
Daniel S. Lamont,
A. G. Agnew,
Henry H. Rogers,
P. A. Valentine,
Edwin S. Marston.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

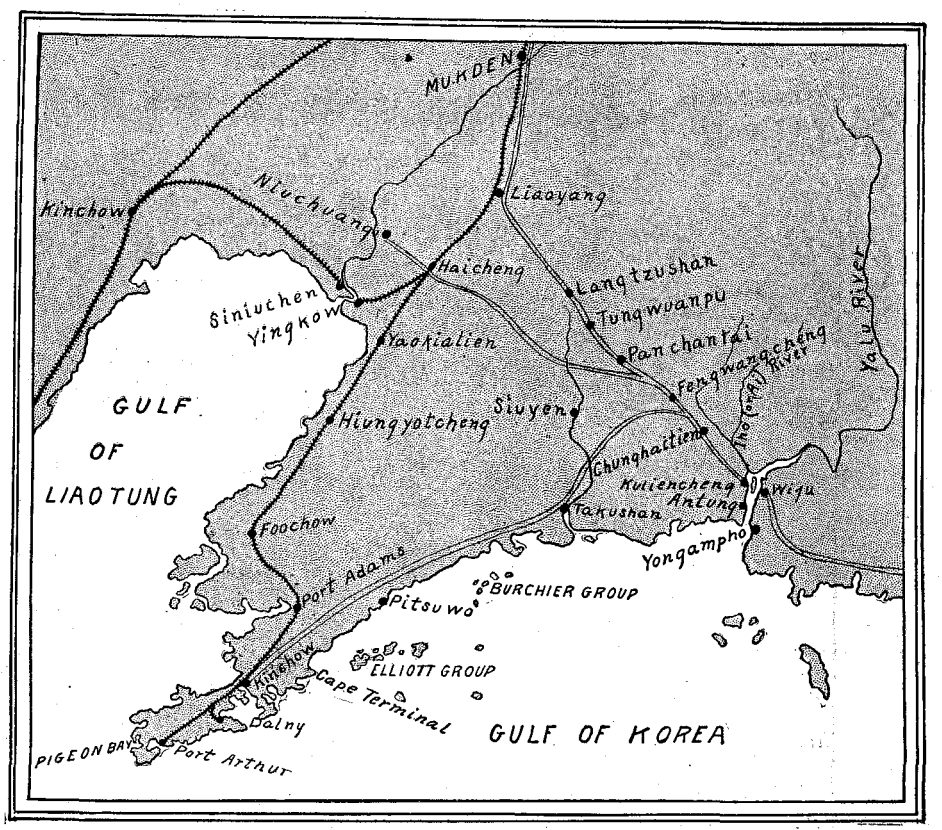
The Outlook

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1904

The Japanese Advance

The advance of last week made clear the Japanese strategy in its broad features. The successive steps in the advance have been the well-planned and orderly development of a masterly war policy. These steps included, first, predominance on the sea and the coast, and consequent safety of transportation to different points; secondly, the march through northern Korea to the Yalu; third, the crossing of the Yalu and the driving back of the Russians from their first position; fourth, the "bottling up" of Port Arthur's egress to the sea; and, finally, the investment of Port Arthur by a second army, and the control of the railway leading toward Mukden, and of the Liaotung Peninsula. This strategic plan is almost exactly that carried out by Japan in her war with China—so that the Japanese are on familiar ground, while Russia not unnaturally expected a totally different campaign. With these steps securely taken, the Japanese will now undoubtedly support their two main lines of advance and press back the Russians from the two directions toward Mukden. It has become evident that the Russian forces south of Harbin are not so large as had been supposed, and that Russian policy did not include the design to withstand the Japanese near the coast line. The defeat of the Russian army at the Yalu, which was described last week, and which time shows to have been even more complete than was at first supposed, was due either to the fact that the Russian general in immediate command ignored this general policy of gradual withdrawal, or, as appears more likely, that he allowed the Japanese by their rapid movements to place him in such a position that he was obliged to fight in force or surrender. The later reports of the engagements show that the fighting was of the fiercest. The Russians admit a loss of about twenty-four hundred officers and men, and the Japanese place the Russian loss at least one-third higher than this. The Russian loss was increased by a lamentable error through which one body of Russians fired on another. The Japanese also had heavy losses, as was to be expected, but they completely carried out their plans, drove the Russians back in disorder, captured thirty or forty guns, seized the town of Antung, which was in whole or in part burned by the retreating Russians, and are fairly entitled to the honors of a great victory, while the Russian General Zassalitch can only describe the affair as a "grievous but glorious battle." General Kuroki after this victory gave his enemy no rest, but pressed forward immediately and occupied the important point of Fenwangcheng on May 6, apparently meeting little resistance, although this had been regarded as the second Russian line of defense. Even beyond Fenwangcheng the Japanese are now pushing. As will be seen by the map, the Russian line of withdrawal is on the road to Liaoyang, where the high-road meets the railway from Port Arthur to Mukden. How far the Russians will withdraw is of course not known to any one but themselves, but there can hardly be any doubt that General Kuropatkin has selected some strong position where he will ultimately strive to stem the tide of Japan's advance. A remark made by the Japanese Minister to Great Britain is of great significance. He said, in effect, that it will probably be found for the present that, where the armies meet, the Japanese are in superior numbers. No doubt the Siberian Railway is bringing Russian troops as fast as is conceivably possible; yet the question remains whether Russia's total force in the field can be made large enough to resist the Japanese advance; the fact that not only men and arms, but to a large extent provisions and supplies

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE SEAT OF WAR

must be carried in constantly increasing quantities over a single-track railroad makes the Russian transportation problem a serious one.

❀

The Investment of Port Arthur

By sea and by land the Japanese have cut off Port Arthur from all communication with the Russian army, unless possibly by wireless telegraphy. The latest attempt to blockade the entrance to Port Arthur (that of May 2) was the most desperate and on the largest scale of any of many desperate efforts. There were about a dozen Japanese stone-laden vessels employed. These were accompanied by a torpedo flotilla and backed by Admiral Togo's squadron. The fire poured in upon the assailants by the shore batteries was tremendous, and the Japanese suffered considerable loss. Some of the vessels intended to block the harbor went astray; but the Tokyo dispatches confidently claim that the channel is now blocked, and that none but small boats can pass in or out. The Russians deny this, but the indications are that the work has at last been done. Immediately following this came the long-expected landing of the second great division of the Japanese army. From some base—very likely the Elliott Islands—the Japanese suddenly moved a large fleet of transports to the Liaoyang Peninsula and disembarked, with little resistance apparently, at three points at least; one force landed at Pitsuwo, another near Cape Terminal, a little to the south, and still another on Kinchow Bay. This last point of disembarkation is on the very narrow arm connecting Port Arthur with the main peninsula, and the position the Japanese occupy there is commanding and conclusive as regards the investment of Port Arthur. Admiral Alexiev and Grand Duke Boris were barely able to escape

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

before the Japanese arrived. In all, perhaps 30,000 Japanese troops landed. Whether the garrison at Port Arthur, said to be something under ten thousand men, excluding the officers and men of the fleet, who about equal the same number, will successfully resist the Japanese remains to be seen; and it is also a question whether the Japanese will attempt to take Port Arthur by storm, or whether they will be satisfied to make useless such a large body of Russians, and will leave Port Arthur to exhaust its provisions while pressing northward on the railway. There are rumors also of Japanese landing at Takusha, which is midway between the two main positions of the Japanese army. Of very great importance and significance is the evident intention of Russia to abandon Niuchuang—one more indication that the Russian policy at present is one of gradual withdrawal and the strengthening of its forces.

❀

Benevolent Neutrality An important and immediate consequence of the war in the Far East that has hitherto escaped notice is pointed out in a recent letter from Japan. While the energies of the entire people are concentrated on the prosecution of the war, they are diverted from vital interests not immediately connected with that. The Red Cross treasury is well supplied, but schools, asylums, and churches are stinted. An orphan asylum is mentioned, with 260 inmates, and applicants every week, but its former steady flow of gifts from Japanese has almost ceased. Mills, says the writer, are shutting down, prices are going up, gaunt poverty will soon be apparent. Americans have contributed to the funds of the Red Cross, and that for the benefit of both combatants. It is quite as important to befriend other philanthropic branches of work that are certain to suffer if relief funds are not generously contributed from abroad. While this is a critical period for all kinds of missionary work, it is also the psychological moment for its active reinforcement and for enlisting the gratitude of a people now peculiarly susceptible to evidences of sympathy. While Japan is formally classed as pagan, it is practically conformable in many ways to Christianity. Practical Christianity exhibited in present aid to the Christian institutions now growing up there cannct fail to make its lasting mark.

❀

Illinois and Indiana in the Political Campaign In American politics nothing is accepted as certain until the votes are counted, and that is why a movement has been under way to make Speaker Cannon the Republican candidate for Vice-President, although he has declared with great positiveness that he will not accept. Mr. Cannon is being urged for the Vice-Presidency against his will, not because Mr. Roosevelt is weak in Illinois and Indiana, but because he might develop weakness, and Mr. Cannon has rugged qualities which compel an admiration from Western farmers and business men of which he cannot be deprived. There was no suggestion of his name for the nomination until it began to appear to Republican leaders that a conservative and revivified Democracy might be in control at St. Louis, and would probably make its fight in and around New York State and in the Middle West. Circumstances seem to have forced this choice of battleground on them. They must win the election in these sections or not at all. In National elections there have been many sudden and decisive swings in public sentiment. Early in the campaign of 1864 the Republicans were in despair at the prospect of Lincoln's threatened defeat, yet his opponent, General McClellan, carried only the three States of New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky. Many persons believe that Blaine would have been President if the election of 1884 had been held some ten days earlier. No supporter of McKinley and the gold standard rested easily in 1896 and 1900 until the returns came in. So the Republicans are taking no chances, and are preparing to meet the new Democratic alignment by endeavoring to reinforce Roosevelt by Cannon. The electoral college now consists of 476 members. The candidate that wins must have 239 votes. The Democratic

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

candidate is practically certain to carry the "solid South," to which Maryland must be added, which will give him 159 votes to start with. He must obtain 80 votes elsewhere. New England and the Eastern States have been voting for Republican candidates and policies for many years. The Middle West has been in the Republican column since 1894. The far Western States, except Nevada, have been swinging slowly but surely away from Democracy, and Roosevelt's is a name to conjure with beyond the Missouri. The Pacific coast is scarcely fighting-ground for any Democrat because of the prosperity it has enjoyed through expansion. For the sake of argument, let us assume that the selected battle-ground of the Democratic party is all doubtful. But New York went Republican in the last State election by only 8,800, as against 111,000 for the same candidate in 1900; New Jersey and Connecticut are expected by the Democrats to be influenced by the local influence of New York, and West Virginia is believed to be doubtful. New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut furnish 58 electoral votes. If all three States were carried by the Democrats and Nevada was added to the Democratic column, they would still lack 29 votes. Add Illinois and they would still lack 2 votes. Thus it would become necessary for them to carry either West Virginia or Indiana, or break into one of the Mountain States to reach the required 239. Only landslide conditions could do all this. On the other hand, if the Republicans should lose New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and West Virginia, they could still carry the election if they held their own elsewhere and saved Illinois and Indiana. This will serve to show how the balance of political power under the new apportionment has slipped west of the Alleghanies. Furthermore, the Republicans could lose New York, Illinois, and Indiana, and still win if they carried New Jersey, Connecticut, and West Virginia, which would swell their total to 241, two more than necessary. Such are the figurings on the election of astute politicians, both Democratic and Republican, which make the former very much in earnest to capture New York State as absolutely essential to Democratic success, and the latter equally in earnest to secure Indiana and Illinois to avoid the peril evidently involved in the possible loss of New York State.

❀

The Western Union and the Pool-Rooms

It is perfectly well known that the gambling establishments called pool-rooms depend for their existence upon being supplied with their news from the race-track by telegraph or telephone companies. If these companies should refuse to supply the race-track news, the pool-rooms would have to go out of business; but both telegraph and telephone companies are public service corporations and are required by law to supply their service without making arbitrary distinctions. No one has suggested holding these companies responsible for being the transmitters of such messages, any more than for unwittingly transmitting a message which might lead to a murder or other crime. The City Club of New York, however, has made an investigation which has resulted in the charge that the Western Union Telegraph Company is on such intimate terms with the pool-rooms in New York City as to be virtually if not legally an accomplice in their crime. A committee of the City Club instructed two men to go to the telegraph company's office with the avowed purpose of arranging for pool-room service. Captain Norton Goddard, whose services in the suppression of the policy swindle have justly brought him honor, has reported to the City Club the experiences of these men. He says that they clearly announced their intention to the officials of the telegraph company, and relates in detail the conversations carried on between the men and various officials. He reports that after two conferences it was arranged that the telegraph company should put in the wires inconspicuously, and furnish an operator who had had large experience in pool-rooms and who would be paid by the professed owners of the pool-room. This is Captain Goddard's own summary of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

arrangement made in behalf of the company:

> Now, very briefly recapitulated, the facts are, that officials of the Western Union Company, important enough to occupy large offices and suites of offices in the Western Union Building, contracted with two parties, unknown to them, to furnish racing news to a pool-room at a price higher than they charge for similar service not connected with pool-rooms or other illegal resorts—that these same officials confirmed this same contract in conversation with a third person, also entirely unknown to them, and promised to supply as an operator a man who was "fly," who had a large experience in pool-rooms, who knew the ropes, and who knew enough to climb out of a window when trouble came; and they actually carried out their agreement by putting the wires into 306 Madison Avenue on Friday, April 15, and the man who did the work at 306 explained that he put the wires down the chimney so that they would be less conspicuous.

The Outlook has not commented on this incident heretofore because it preferred to wait until the other side was stated by the telegraph company. President Clowry has made such a statement. Briefly, it is that the Western Union has furnished to newspapers, hotels, clubs, brokers' offices, and, in short, to any one who has demanded the service, news of horse races, boat races, bicycle races, baseball games, and all such events, without attempting to be a "censor of public or private morals;" that the employees of the company have refused to receive messages "which appeared to them to be for obviously immoral purposes," although in certain cases, one of which he cites, the company was held liable for such refusal. He further states:

> Whenever those charged with the enforcement of the law will furnish this company in writing with the names of persons who are engaged in keeping unlawful pool-rooms, and specify the places where the pool-rooms are located, and state that they have decided to take action to close them up, if they request the telegraph company to cease the transmission of intelligence to such places, we will promptly comply with such request, even though the public authorities should prove to be mistaken and the telegraph company thereby should be involved in litigation and liability.

If there has been a denial of the facts alleged by Captain Goddard regarding the specific arrangements for establishing news service with the pool-room by a wire secretly laid by an operator specially experienced in pool-room service, and at a special price, we have not seen it made.

❀

The Moral Issue Involved

The statement of President Clowry will convince no one who can think clearly, and will satisfy no one who has ordinary moral instincts. He has not even taken the trouble to meet the issue. No one of intelligence asks that the Western Union be a "censor of public and private morals." But the people of a self-governing community have the right to expect that every public service corporation will refuse to enter into any agreement with anybody to break the laws which they have made. It does not concern that public corporation one whit whether those laws satisfy the comfortable consciences of the officials of that corporation or not. President Clowry has likened the telegraph company to a railroad. "If a railroad knows that a murderer is contemplating a trip from one city to another for the purpose of committing a crime, it cannot refuse to carry him if he buys a ticket." The "Evening Post," of New York, has well said, in reply to this supposed parallel, that if a railroad furnishes a Burglars' Special, standing ready with steam up, where it will not attract attention, with an engineer who is expert in getting safe-blowers out of the way of the police, and furnishes this train at a special price, the railroad certainly would be held responsible, and its president would be counted crazy if he put forth any statement apologizing for refusal to furnish such a train and to notify the police. The willingness of President Clowry to comply with any directions for the withholding of service from pool-rooms which may be given to him by the police is, unfortunately, characteristic of that patronizing attitude which is too frequently assumed by corporations toward the Government. This is very different from the position of a certain telephone company which has informed the police of its suspicions concerning a certain place, and has asked from the police an order authorizing the company to withdraw its service. If Pres-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ident Clowry's company is making any such arrangements as that described by Captain Goddard, it needs no information from the police authorities, and it must know that people of no extraordinary intelligence are well aware that it needs none. Such an attitude as that assumed by President Clowry, in the face of such specific allegations as those made by Captain Goddard before the City Club, and forwarded by the City Club to every Director of the Western Union, does more than any possible Socialistic propaganda could do to hasten the coming of the time when the telegraph, like the mails, will be under Government control. When that time comes, the telegraph, no more than it is now, no more than the mails, which are under Government control, will be a "censor of public and private morals," but it will not be an instrument which may be used by special and deliberate agreement for the violation of law.

❀

Ths World's Fair at St. Louis

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition was formally opened on the last day of April with impressive ceremonies and in the presence of a great throng of people. Among the addresses the most notable was that made by Secretary Taft, as the personal representative of President Roosevelt; and it was natural that Secretary Taft, in speaking of the great historical events commemorated by this world's exposition, should refer to the new and different kind of expansion lately entered into by the United States. Mr. Taft declared that this Far Eastern expansion did in fact involve other and different problems from those presented in the Louisiana Purchase, and added:

> They have been forced upon us without our seeking, and they must be solved with the same high sense of duty, the same fearlessness and courage, with which our ancestors met the very startling problems that were presented by the addition of this wide expanse of territory of Louisiana. That they may not and probably will not be solved by conferring Statehood upon the new territory is probable. Augurs of ill and ruin to follow from the experience and solution of the problem are not wanting, but they never have been wanting in the history of this country, and they never have been allowed to control the fearless grappling of new problems by Americans.

A striking hymn, written for the occasion by Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman and sung by a large chorus, was received with sympathetic interest, and is indeed a hymn well worth reading by the people of the whole country. The actual as well as the typical opening of the Exposition was accomplished by President Roosevelt through an electric circuit by means of which, at his touch in Washington, the forty thousand horsepower of machinery was put in motion. Perhaps the event in which the crowds present at the ceremonies showed most positive interest was the starting of the great cascades on the Exposition grounds. These cascades form the most individual feature of the Exposition, and in extent and beauty have never been equaled. The immensity of the plan for this world's fair may be judged from the fact that the grounds include 1,240 acres of area, two miles long by one mile wide, while the Exposition at Chicago embraced hardly half this amount of ground. The present Exposition has one hundred and twenty acres under roof, while the buildings at Chicago covered only eighty-two acres. The entire cost of the St. Louis Exposition up to date has been something like fifty millions of dollars. At the date of opening the main buildings were completed; and so far as construction goes, the Exposition was in a more advanced state than those that have preceded it. As is always the case, the exhibits were not in place as generally as might be hoped; but from the day on which the ceremonies took place to this time, there have arrived constantly in St. Louis hundreds of trains loaded with exhibits, and the work of installing them is going rapidly on. Probably this new and greatest World's Fair will be at its best by the end of this month. It is to be hoped that the reports that the St. Louis hotels are asking exorbitant rates will not be confirmed; to do so would in the end prove a short-sighted policy.

❀

The New South

The most significant fact brought out by the sessions of the Conference for Education in the South recently held in Birmingham, and upon which comment was made in these columns last week, is the growing

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and, in many localities, enthusiastic faith in universal education for the Southern people. The Old South as a whole had no public-school system. Its social organization was distinctly aristocratic; it did not contain more families of social and educational opportunity than the North, but those families constituted a governing class up to the close of the war. Since the end of the so-called Reconstruction period the most important fact in the development of the South has been the coming to self-consciousness of the middle classes and their rise into power. This movement would have taken place sooner or later under any conditions; it would have taken place eventually had the Southern Confederacy been established; for on this continent, in the atmosphere of American institutions, no aristocracy could permanently have kept political power in its hands. With the advent of democracy has come the conviction that education must be universal in order that citizens may have training for their duties; and the South has awakened to the fact that illiteracy is far too prevalent and that education is too inadequately equipped for the burdens that are being thrown upon it and are to be thrown upon it during the next few years. The leaders of the new educational movement are Southern men who represent both the old and the new order; men like Chancellor Hill, of the University of Georgia, who stand for the best traditions of the old order of things, and a large group of young men who have come to the front in recent years—men who, while they remain true to the best ideals of the Old South, are alive to the demands of the present, have largely escaped the limitations of sectional view, and are the enthusiastic leaders of a movement for the liberation of the South through superior education. It was this great movement in the South—one of the most significant movements of the day in the United States—which found expression at Birmingham, Alabama, not only in the speeches of prominent Southern and Northern men, but also in the interest manifested by the great and deeply interested audiences which filled the place of meeting.

Points of Agreement The speeches of both Northern and Southern men were notable for their frankness, for the absence of partisanship, for the disappearance of the sectional feeling. The speakers did not always agree, but they looked each other in the face, gained common respect for one another's motives, and struck hands in a common devotion to a common cause. Bishop Galloway, whose speech was briefly reported last week, declared that the negro question was one of immense importance to the South from the industrial point of view, and formulated what he regarded as certain things upon which Southern men are now agreed:

First—In the South there never will be any social mingling of the races. Whether it be prejudice or pride of race, there is a middle wall of partition which will not be broken down.

Second—They will worship in separate churches and be educated in separate schools. This is alike desired by both races, and is for the good of each.

Third—The political power of this section will remain in present hands. Here, as elsewhere, intelligence and wealth will and should control the administration of governmental affairs.

Fourth—The great body of the negroes are here to stay. Their coerced colonization would be a crime, and their deportation a physical impossibility. And the white people are less anxious for them to go than they are to leave. They are natives and not intruders.

With these positions the North is steadily coming into greater sympathy, as it has already come to the conclusion that the race matter is one which, so far as it affects Southern States, must be settled by Southern men, and with increasing confidence that it will be settled right by Southern men. The matters of chief concern before the Conference were local taxation, the necessity for better school-houses, longer terms of school work, and improved teaching. The question of National aid for education, while it was suggested, was not emphasized, and the Conference did not put itself on record on the matter. Nothing could better serve the process of interpretation between the sections, now so rapidly going on, than such conferences as that held in Birmingham. Every such conference helps to destroy the power of the demagogue, North and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

South, whose capital in stock is the awakening of sectional prejudices, and whose disappearance from the face of the earth ought to be witnessed within a measurable period of time.

❀

The National Municipal League

There was a distinct atmosphere of hopefulness and efficiency in the sessions of the tenth annual meeting of the National Municipal League just held in Chicago, although there was no disposition to ignore the difficulties and dangers in the path of those interested in rescuing our cities from present conditions and establishing them upon a higher and more efficient basis. The compact and interesting annual review by Secretary Woodruff, while outlining the disclosures, investigations, and indictments of the year, brought out in full relief the extent and power of the forces making for improvement. He referred to the New Voters' Festival established in Boston to impress upon those about to exercise the suffrage for the first time the solemn significance of their duty. The work of juvenile city leagues aiming to inculcate habits of civic cleanliness and a regard for the rights of others, the broadening interest of business men and the unceasing activity of business bodies in municipal affairs, and the interest of city officials themselves, were described at length as ground for the belief that substantial progress was being made. Perhaps the most important forward steps undertaken were those to co-ordinate university and collegiate instruction in municipal government, and to investigate the subject of municipal taxation. The need of the former was outlined in Professor Rowe's paper, and the latter in a paper by Mr. Lawson Purdy.

❀

The College Man and Public Affairs

Dr. Rowe described the average college man's attitude toward public affairs. The charge has been made and industriously circulated that the college graduate is an essentially negative factor in the life of our American communities, that his attitude toward public affairs is commonly critical, that, owing to this fact, he lacks ability to co-operate with his fellow-citizens in the struggle for civic improvement, and that those reform organizations which contain a large percentage of college men lack cohesion and show an inability to concentrate effort on common ends. This view represents the opinion of a large and influential class, who, while not opposed to college education as such, hold that the particular type of training at present offered fails to bring the student into harmony with the aspirations and ideals of our American communities, and leads him to assume the position of a critic rather than that of an earnest worker. If this charge be true, it is a most serious indictment, and our higher institutions of learning owe it to the country as well as to themselves to examine with great care whether the arrangement of their curricula and the methods of instruction are such as to develop this essentially negative attitude toward public affairs. The cause of this attitude, it was asserted, was due to the fact that instruction in government necessarily assumes a didactic tone which only tends to emphasize the critical attitude of the student. To remedy this it was suggested that the student must be brought into contact with the facts of political life through personal original research.

❀

Some Constructive Suggestions of the League

Mr. Purdy's thoughtful discussion may be summed up in the following conclusions or suggested programme of action:

Abolish all constitutional restrictions on the power of the Legislature to regulate taxation.

Do away with the necessity for uniform State taxation by apportioning State taxes in proportion to local revenue.

Give to every county the right within the general laws of the State to exempt from taxation any class of property, or proportionately to reduce the assessment of any class of property.

As an immediate reform, assess real estate annually, state the value of land separately, and publish the assessment rolls in convenient form.

With local option on taxation every community will be a debating society, and edu-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cation, which now halts and stumbles, will advance with leaps and bounds.

The first annual address by the new President, Charles J. Bonaparte, dealt in striking fashion with the familiar topic "Partisanship in Municipal Affairs." The address was so significant in emphasizing the importance of working with the present National parties in town and city affairs until something better can be devised, and in pointing out sententiously how much better half a loaf is, even among reformers, than no bread, that we comment on it editorially elsewhere. One of the most encouraging features of the meeting, which filled three days and evenings, was the fact that no time was given to abusing practical politics or politicians, but every paper was devoted to the constructive work which has more and more come to be the characteristic of the League.

❀

The American Bible League

The first Convention of the American Bible League was held in the Marble Collegiate Church, New York City, for three days last week. The man who provided for its financial support, Mr. William Phillips Hall, presided. He stated the object of the League to be the organization of the friends of the Bible, for promoting reverential study of it, and the maintenance of faith in it as the inspired Word of God. He declared that the Bible was being subjected to assault by scholars, and that the League would repulse the assault and restore the Bible to its rightful place. Most of the speakers at the Convention were either clergymen or theologians; several denominations were represented. President Patton, of Princeton Theological Seminary, delivered what was in most respects the most notable address. He based his remarks upon the assumption that the issue lies between those who believe in Christianity as "a piece of supernatural information with respect to the future life," and those who believe in Christianity as merely a metaphysic philosophy. The critics of the Bible he acquitted of malice or of the intention of doing wrong, and he added:

> We want criticism, intelligent criticism, of the Bible. We can't shut it up in a glass case; we can't make an expurgatorius of books against it. Unless the Bible can stand in the daylight, there is no use keeping it in the dark, and it ought to go down. We all admit that this controversy must be managed by minute experts of the Bible, on each side. We are willing to submit our case to the court and we expect a verdict. Meanwhile, while these critics, good and bad, fight it out, what are we going to do for those ministers who are going on preaching pretty little amenities of morality and sociology from their pulpits, their congregations at the same time getting to that state where they think one doctrine or two more or less does not matter?

Several of the speakers did not take quite the same position as did President Patton. So far as any conclusions can be drawn from the rather rhetorical statements made, it seems that other speakers regarded all scholarly and expert examination of the Bible as in the nature of assaults upon it. Of these Dr. Burrell was the representative, in likening the higher critics to a little dog running out to bite an army. There appear to have been two parties in the Convention, one holding to the position that the Bible, being altogether unique, ought not to be subjected to any test whatever, the other holding to the position well expressed by Professor Robert Wilson, of Princeton Theological Seminary, as follows:

> The only way in which the conservative party can maintain its position in the field of Biblical criticism is by showing that the premises of the radical critics are false; by showing through the more thorough investigation of the facts that the foundations upon which the magnificent structures of the critics rest are, indeed, groundless, unscientific, and illogical, unproved, and often incapable of proof.

The former position is one which is obviously not open for discussion. The latter position is one that is entitled to respect. We believe that both these positions are wrong, but for different reasons. The answer to the former will be made by the continuance of critical study of the Bible. The answer to the latter consists in showing, on the one hand, that the results of modern critical study of the Bible are not rightly represented by its opponents, and, on the other hand, that these results are at once reasonable and helpful to religious life. It is only in so far as they

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

are both reasonable and helpful that they either ought to be or will be accepted by the Christian Church or by the best scholarship, and if criticism of the higher criticism operates to sift out the irrational and unhelpful conclusions of some extremists, it will serve really to promote a progress which it imagines itself to be opposing.

❀

The Methodist Quadrennial Conference: Its Programme

On May 4 the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its session at Los Angeles, California. This body meets every four years, and for the first time in the history of the Church convenes in the far West, and for the second time beyond the Mississippi River. The report of the Board of Education shows that, as a result of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering, the educational institutions of the Church have profited by an increase in value of property and endowment, exclusive of debt, from about twenty-nine millions of dollars to nearly thirty-six and a half millions. The address of the bishops gives the present membership of the Church as 3,031,644. In the General Conference there are 748 delegates, the clerical and lay delegates being in equal numbers. Among the delegates are twenty-five women, and as women appear in the General Conference for the first time, they contribute a unique and interesting feature of the assembly. Seventy-nine colored delegates are present, and forty-two delegates from the various foreign mission fields. It is a remarkable fact that of the 748 delegates only 108 have been members of previous General Conferences. In many respects this promises to be a most important General Conference. Among the chief subjects to be brought before the body is the project to unify the publishing interests of the denomination, involving the consolidation of the two printing establishments—one at New York and the other at Cincinnati. This will mean a complete readjustment of the publishing department; and while the scheme has much to commend it, there are those in the Conference who will oppose it to the end. Closely related to this project is the plan to put the various benevolent enterprises of the Church on a new basis, creating a Foreign and a Domestic Missionary Society, placing the work of the Sunday-School Union under the Educational Department of the Church, etc., the idea being to increase the contributions of the Church to the benevolent causes by reducing the number of special collections. Then the question of the restoration of the pastoral time-limit is a burning one. The last General Conference removed the limit, which was five years, and left the preachers to be appointed to their respective charges annually. During the quadrennium considerable dissatisfaction has developed over the operation of the new law, and the movement to repeal the law and go back to five years has gained considerable headway. An exceedingly interesting feature of the Conference will be the election of bishops and of other officers, such as editors of the various church papers and secretaries of the different benevolent societies. At least four bishops and several missionary bishops are to be chosen. Another feature of unusual interest will be the reception of the fraternal representatives of other branches of the Methodist family; the principal ones being the representatives of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of England, the Irish Conference, the Methodist Church of Canada, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Conference will continue in session until the latter part of May.

❀

Against a Change of Name

At the last Convention of the Episcopal Church, held at San Francisco three years ago, a Committee of Fifteen was appointed to consider the advisability of changing the name of the Church, and the different dioceses were asked to vote upon the question, in order that the sentiment of the Church might be ascertained. By a very large majority the dioceses voted against any change of name, and the Committee of Fifteen has made public its report, which is to be submitted to the General Convention in Boston next October. The Committee recommends the General Convention

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that it "be discharged from further consideration of the subject." This report is, of course, adverse to any change of name; it is signed by the fifteen members of the Committee. There are three appendices. One, signed by seven members of the Committee, including Bishops Tuttle, Peterkin, and Greer, affirms that the present name of the Church cannot be considered as a hindrance to its growth, since it has grown rapidly under that name; that the relations of the Church with the Old Catholics have not been strained by reason of it, and that the denial by Pope Leo of the validity of episcopal orders precludes any change of attitude on the part of the Papacy as a result of the mere change of name. The second appendix, signed by Bishops Whitehead, Fiske, Rogers, and two others, declares that there are abundant indications that the majority of the clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church are dissatisfied with its present name; that it is a monument of differentiation and a perpetuation of memories of which all Christian people would gladly rid themselves; that it is a wall of separation against Roman Catholics on one side and of differentiation from non-Episcopalians on the other. It makes the suggestion that the Boston Convention should enact legislation omitting the words Protestant Episcopal from the title-page of the Prayer-Book. The third appendix, which bears the name of a single clergyman, suggests that the name be changed to "The Church in the United States of America." The attitude of the Episcopal Church in regard to this important matter is now well defined, and it is probable that the discussion will cease for a few years. It is not impossible that a change of name may be made at some time in the future, but not until such a change will have no significance as the triumph of a party.

❀

Antonin Dvořák Americans have reason for feeling a peculiar sense of loss in the death, at the age of sixty-three, of Antonin Dvořák on May 1, for not only was he for three years Director of the National Conservatory of America, but he also created three works which are more generally known as American than any compositions by native American composers. In 1892 he came to this country, and for three years enthusiastically identified himself with the musical life of the United States. It is true he did not contribute as much toward the development of music in America as many men more obscure have contributed; but he sympathetically endeavored to find here musical elements characteristic of the country and to translate them into forms which would pass current in the world at large. These elements he discovered to his own satisfaction in the negro melodies of the South. It is upon motives from these melodies that he built up his symphony "From the New World," and his American quartette and quintette. He urged on American composers the use of this fund of music, forgetting that the American musician is European by descent and training, and quite as alien to the race which created these melodies as any European would be. Dvořák's interest in the negro folk-song was natural, for his own music is but the glorified folk-song of his native Bohemia. He was a butcher's son, a peasant of the peasants, a Czech of the Czechs. A familiar story of him tells that at fifteen he wrote a polka for the village band; but when it came to be played the sound was dreadful; he had failed to transpose the music for the trumpets. From this experience he rose to be one of the great masters of orchestration. He was largely self-taught in music, but his instincts seemed to supply him with that sense of form and that restraint which commonly result only from education. Other composers, even among his contemporaries, may be accounted greater, but none can more surely lay claim to genius by virtue of innate musical creativeness.

❀

Edgar Fawcett Edgar Fawcett, who died in London last week, was a graduate of Columbia University, had traveled extensively in Europe, lived abroad for a number of years, and was an industrious writer from his earliest maturity. His first volumes of verse were full of good lines; he had a sensi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tive imagination and a marked lyrical gift. He was regarded by men of the older literary group as one of the most promising of the younger poets; Longfellow, especially, gave his work the warmest commendation. The vividness and charm of his work, its color and singing quality, are illustrated by one of his best-known poems:

TO AN ORIOLE

How falls it, Oriole, thou hast come to fly
In Southern splendor through our Northern sky?
In some blithe moment was it nature's choice
To dower a scrap of sunset with a voice?
Or did some orange lily, flecked with black,
In a forgotten garden, ages back,
Yearning to heaven until its wish was heard,
Desire unspeakably to be a bird?

Mr. Fawcett was the author of a long list of novels, of several plays, and at least one volume of essays. His earlier stories, "A Gentleman of Leisure" and "An Ambitious Woman" especially, showed considerable narrative and dramatic skill, but of late years his work lost its quality, and he had passed from public attention at the time of his death.

❀

Maurus Jókai

The remarkable literary productiveness of Maurus Jókai, who died in Budapest last week at the age of seventy-nine, has in some degree distracted attention from the fact that in his earlier and stormier life he was a national hero and a political figure of consequence in Hungary. His love of the people and devotion to liberty are shown even in his name—changed by him from Jókay to Jókai because the final y was a mark of nobility. In the revolutionary struggle of 1848 he was a leader, and took part in the attack upon the fortress of Buda, the rescue of the blind journalist John Tancsics, and the promulgation of the famous "Twelve Paragraphs" by which the Magyars demanded their ancient constitution. The struggle was in vain, and Jókai escaped imprisonment only after many romantic adventures, shared by his wife, who, as Rosa Labofalvi, had been Hungary's greatest tragic actress. Some of these adventures, and also many of his other personal and political experiences, were utilized with effect by Jókai in romances. In 1854 Jókai's agitation against Austrian tyranny caused his arrest and imprisonment, and not long after he gave up the attempt to restore the independence of Hungary, and thereafter used his influence to obtain all possible privileges for his people under the joint Empire. After this Jókai was for about thirty-five years a member of the Hungarian Parliament, and then was named by the King to be a life member of the upper house of the Hungarian Parliament (the House of Magnates). In 1894 he was selected by the nation as the man who should pronounce the funeral oration over the body of Kossuth when it lay in state at Budapest. As a writer Jókai had a lively fancy, and turned with the greatest ease from pure romance to the realism of modern society fiction. Novels, plays, sketches, fairy tales, poems, newspaper articles, poured from his pen in a ceaseless stream. In all, he put forth over three hundred volumes. In 1894 he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his first literary work, and tokens of honor and regard were showered upon him from Emperor, fellow-citizens, and, indeed, from all over the world. A national *édition de luxe* of his works was subscribed for five times over, and the Jubilee Committee obtained from its sale a profit of 100,000 florins, which was given to the author.

❀

Partisanship and Municipal Reform

To many municipal reformers the position taken by Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte in his address before the National Municipal League on April 28 will seem disheartening. His words will sound to them like a denial of the faith. Yet among all who will find cause for dismay it is safe to say that there is not one whose concern for honesty and efficiency in government and whose services in behalf of honesty and efficiency in government are more generally recognized than are Mr. Bonaparte's. When President Roosevelt wanted the conditions in the Post-Office Department investigated without bias and without interest in the political welfare of any official, high or low, he chose two men, one of whom

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was Mr. Bonaparte. When he wanted the treatment of the Indians investigated, he again chose Mr. Bonaparte. Indeed, from his undergraduate days at Harvard, when he led a revolt against the organized wire-pulling of class politics and the snobbery of college societies, to the present time, when he lives as a citizen of Baltimore, respected by those political strategists who have felt the power of his open and vigorous methods, Mr. Bonaparte has been a reformer who has known how to reform. What he says, therefore, about methods for improving present-day municipal politics, which every one knows constitutes the gravest menace to popular government in America to-day, deserves more than passing attention.

As Mr. Bonaparte says, "to take or keep the business of our city governments 'out of politics'" has been for the past thirty years "the end of probably nine-tenths of reform legislation, enacted or proposed." Indeed, it has become almost an axiom among municipal reformers that the National parties should have no part in municipal elections, and to eliminate them from municipal government has been considered the first duty of every reform movement that has aimed at permanency. This is substantially the position that The Outlook has held and expects to continue to hold. This was really the issue in the last election in New York. It was against the doctrine of "non-partisanship" that Tammany Hall waged its war and won. Mr. Bonaparte rightly says that here is a question that requires an answer: Why is it that in most American cities the voters in overwhelming numbers continue to vote for or against candidates for municipal offices for no other reason than that these candidates are Republicans or Democrats?

The answer he gives is briefly this: Political parties in America are not organized to promote certain National policies or to advocate or oppose certain more or less definite measures, but "to obtain the principal executive offices, and through them those in their gift;" and he adds: "Far from wishing the offices to carry out a policy, their managers often fear above all things to advocate an intelligible policy, lest it may cost them the offices." This theory of politics he regards as clearly false and unworthy; but it is on this theory that parties are built. Now, since parties organized to attain a specific end dissolve when that end is attained, it is evident that National parties organized for the purpose of ousting one another from the possession of offices, a purpose which is perennial, will outlast mere municipal organizations set upon carrying out some municipal policy.

Here may be added a reason for the comparative evanescence of municipal parties which Mr. Bonaparte does not give. In most cases such municipal parties have asserted no distinctive municipal policy, but have merely professed to stand distinctively for decency and honesty. Now, if there is one thing that the ordinary voter resents, it is being patronized, and when he is called upon to sustain an organization which claims decency and honesty as a distinction, he declines to admit its claim unless the opposing organization is notoriously indecent and dishonest. As soon as the regular party becomes respectable, the claim of the professedly decent organization is disregarded and its sole strength becomes its weakness. Organizations no more than individuals are taken at their own moral valuation. The history of the Good Government Clubs in New York City is a case in point.

Mr. Bonaparte, having described the National parties as merely office-getting or office-keeping machines, but as machines well designed to perpetuate themselves, declares that even in their present condition they can be made instruments for the improvement of municipal government in America. Indeed, he goes so far as to say that, until something better takes their place, they must have an essential part in any plan for the betterment of city government. "A self-governing community without definitely organized parties," he says, "much resembles a public meeting at which no one is prepared to offer a motion." The very nature of National parties, as he describes them, makes them cowardly, and their corruption

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

makes them conservative. They are well designed, therefore, not to lead but to be led. This fact makes them instruments well adapted for the use of municipal reformers. The professional politicians who constitute the inner circle of the one party or the other are not, Mr. Bonaparte believes, men of special ability. Because of their natural cowardice and conservatism, and because they are under mediocre leadership, the National parties can be made, against their will, agencies of good city government. "To compel them to become such is," to Mr. Bonaparte's mind, "the *immediate*" though not the ultimate "aim of municipal reformers in America to-day." The one sensible course which he sees for sensible friends of good government is "to invite bids from both parties for their support, bids in the nomination of good men and the support of good measures, and to close with the highest bidder." Without, of course, making any bargain with iniquity, the present aim of believers in good municipal government should be thus, according to Mr. Bonaparte, the abatement rather than the elimination of the evils inherent in partisanship in municipal affairs.

This, we believe, though stated in language at once less qualified and less vehement than that which Mr. Bonaparte used, represents fairly his address.

We have given a report of the address at such length because it offers advice which we believe the great mass of honest citizens in American cities would do well to accept. Some cities, it is possible, may have outgrown the need of this advice, and some citizens in every city are by nature intransigents, and will never take this advice or any like it. It is not to these cities or these citizens that this advice is offered; to others we commend it.

The Outlook does not take quite the view of the two great National parties that Mr. Bonaparte takes; it holds that there is another distinction between them than that of alternately possessing and coveting offices; it sees between them a difference of what may be called civic temperament, the one idealistic, the other efficient; the one inclined to preach, but too much disinclined to practice; the other inclined to practice, but too little inclined to preach. The distinction has been well drawn by Mr. William Garrott Brown. The Outlook, moreover, takes a more hopeful view of municipal parties in the United States than Mr. Bonaparte does. Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Toledo, Ohio, both show that municipal parties formed on something more than a claim to the monopoly of organized decency, formed, that is, on a definite municipal programme, involving a practical and economic municipal policy, can overcome the tendency of voters to divide according to National party affiliations. Nevertheless, The Outlook takes this occasion to reiterate Mr. Bonaparte's advice.

The distinction should be kept clear between principles and methods. The honest, decent, and efficient government of a city is a principle. The establishment of a municipal party is, after all, only a method. If, by some other method equally honorable though less ideal, the principle of good city government can be more certainly realized, that other method should be adopted.

Let us take a concrete case. The State of Ohio has, by the action of its Legislature, recently changed the time of city elections from the spring to the fall. This was distinctly a backward step. Each party evidently saw that by thus putting city elections at the same time with State and National elections it might have a better chance of getting the offices which the other party possessed, or keeping those which the other party coveted. Here is a situation to which Mr. Bonaparte's advice especially applies. What ought the believers in good city government in Ohio do? Abandon effort? Of course not. Organize municipal parties to fight the National parties on a field of battle which the National parties have chosen, and where they are now intrenched? That would scarcely be good strategy, except possibly for Toledo, where the municipal party's fortifications may still be effective. The only course left is that which Mr. Bonaparte commends. Let the municipal reformers organize, agree to support the party which in its

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

turn will agree to nominate candidates and to enact measures that will definitely promote municipal reform, publish a voters' directory that will tell the citizens every candidate's record and promise, and then by every honorable effort make their support indispensable to the party. This has been the mode of procedure in Chicago, and it has changed Chicago from a laggard to a leader in the movement for sound city government.

❀

Lodgings and Homes

The restlessness of the age shows itself in nothing more disastrously than in the substitution of lodgings for homes. Lodgings have an important place in the economy of modern life; they are often extremely comfortable; they afford greatly needed rest and change; they make privacy and family life possible in foreign countries; they are admirable places of refuge in prolonged or exhausting travel. But they are temporary and provisional; they provide shelter for short periods, in times of change, in vacations; but they are not, and they cannot be, solid foundations of repose, growth, the full and free life.

The child misses things of inestimable value if he is not born in a home; and childhood loses immeasurably if the word home does not gain from its daily experience a wealth of sweetness, trust, association, sense of security.

In youth, when the "year of wandering"—which is so rich in the flowering of the imagination and the opening of the spirit to the beauty and wonder of the world—comes, the home is a rich and potent background of pure memory, of steadying impulses, of anchorage of the affections.

When the work of life is at the flood, the home is a refuge from the disheartening influences which sap the strength of the most aspiring, a place of peace where the vision grows clear and courage returns and the armor is put on with new heart; and neither for man nor for woman can any kind of success, influence, or power compensate for its loss. Sometimes the home must be sacrificed for some high duty; but nothing in contemporary life is sadder than the surrender of the home for those lesser ends which appeal so strongly in youth to men and women, and which, as time goes on, yield so little lasting reward or satisfaction. To exchange a home for what is called a "career" is, in most cases, to invite at the end of the years loneliness, heart-sickness, and a deepening sense of having missed the best things in life.

For the home is not only the sacred inclosure in which the finest and deepest affections are nourished, the tenderest sympathies developed, the truest and most fruitful impulses confirmed and strengthened; it is also the place of the most searching and liberating education. No later teacher has such access to the spirit, such approaches to the heart, as those who enfold the young life in an atmosphere of which it is unconscious, but which penetrates and gives color to its most secret thoughts. The vast majority of the fundamental ideas come to the child while he is still unaware of their significance and unable to give them expression. As Titian, painting with the stir and movement of the vast energies of Venice about him, and under the spell of her superb vitality expressed in such splendor as no other city has ever been clothed with, put his childhood at Pieve da Cadore into his pictures in a long succession of mountain backgrounds, so every man and woman of imagination constantly recalls the "long, long thoughts" of youth, and draws upon the inexhaustible capital of ideas, dreams, visions, and divinations which were part of life in the quiet places and hours of home; and in maturer life this silent education is more profound, more spiritual, more illuminating than that which is furnished by the Church or the State, the other great institutional schools of society. We are so dominated by purely academic ideals that our conceptions of education are often as superficial as they are arrogant and positive; and in our devotion to methods and instruments, to mere acquisition, to the trade-marks of education, we lose sight of its great realities: the awakening of the spirit, the quickening of the affections, the liberating of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the imagination, the deliverance from the dominion of names and forms, the birth into freedom and power. Goethe's mother did more for the training of his genius than the University of Strassburg; Ruskin drew more inspiration from the beauty and nobility of those early readings of the Bible with his mother than from his studies at Oxford; the atmosphere of the quiet rectory at Somersby left a deeper impress on the sensitive mind of Tennyson than the years at Cambridge.

There is no spectacle in life more pathetic than homeless old age. At the end of the working years, when the final period of ripening comes, the clearing of the air after the dust of the highway is laid, the opening of the windows of the soul to the tranquil sunset light, the home becomes a temple as well as a refuge. There is gathered up and kept with pious care the remembrance of the fragrance of the deeds which the world so soon forgets; there is preserved the memory of the long integrity, the gracious courtesy, the old-time helpfulness; there wait those delicate ministries, those tender services, that reverence which distills its perfume in watchful and unforgetting care, which are sweet and satisfying when fame has lost its magic, applause its intoxication, and the rush and tumult of work and strife have become a faint, far sound on the horizon.

And these deep and permanent influences which, more than any others, shape the character; these sweet and spiritual consolations and rewards over which time has no dominion; this rich and liberating education which colleges and universities only amplify and clarify—these rarest and most sacred things are lightly put aside by hosts of men and women for the sake of convenience, luxury, the chance to spend more on pleasure, freedom to go and come as they please! There is nothing sadder in modern life than this exchange of homes for lodgings, under the fatal delusion that the home confines and the lodging liberates; that the home is commonplace and the lodging full of novelty and interest; that the home is old-fashioned and out of date, and the lodging a step forward in emancipation; that the home means drudgery and the lodging leisure; that the home involves anchorage in the harbor and the lodging the free course over the open sea! To a few men and women come those imperative commands to give up home and kindred for some great service which must be accepted as the will of God; but among all the children of folly none are more blind than those who voluntarily choose the lodging instead of the home.

❀

The Mosely Commission

The report of the Mosely Educational Commission, the English gentlemen who spent three months in this country last fall at the invitation of Mr. Alfred Mosely, of London, is interesting reading, and is full of suggestion and information to all American citizens as well as to those who are more directly connected with education. In advance of its general publication The Outlook condenses its conclusions, some of which we may take up later for comment.

By express resolution no reference is made to politics in any shape or form, and all questions of religious controversy in connection with education were absolutely ignored—even to the extent of not regarding the views held on that subject in this country. The Commissioners felt that all contentious matters must be omitted from their reports if any good was to result from the work which they were about to undertake.

Mr. Mosely's attention was first called to education in the United States through the unusual success of Gardner Williams, a California engineer, who took the management of the De Beers Company in South Africa, and who was followed by many other American engineers, mostly notable graduates of American universities. Mr. Mosely visited this country and was astonished at what he saw—not so much because of the development already attained as because of what he discerned of the future. "I felt that a country teeming with such natural resources must, in the hands of capable men thoroughly acquainted with their business, play an important part in the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

future of the world, and was bound to exercise a far from negligible influence upon the industries of the United Kingdom." It seemed to him that public education was responsible for much of this success, and so he brought this company of experts to spy out the land and determine if possible what were the exact factors in the solution of this problem.

The subjects placed for investigation before the Commission were: the development of individuality in the primary schools, the social and intellectual effects of the wide distribution of secondary education, the effect of specific instruction in business methods and in applied science, and the present state of opinion as to the value of professional and technical instruction of university rank, when designed with special reference to the tasks of business life.

Among the conditions which Mr. Mosely noted are the large amount of money devoted to educational purposes, the great enthusiasm of teachers, and a positive "thirst for knowledge shown by pupils of all ages, which is largely lacking in our own country." The types of mind which the educational methods used in America have developed seem to Mr. Mosely entirely different from those produced in England. He quotes President Butler, of Columbia, President Eliot, of Harvard, President Harper, of Chicago, the Pratt brothers in Brooklyn, and the work of the Hewitt family in New York, as illustrations of the fact that in this country great learning and academic attainments exist in the same person side by side with extraordinary initiative and administrative capacity.

He also noticed the intense belief of the Americans in the education of the masses, and the fact that from a purely business point of view Americans see in the money spent on education a magnificent and direct investment. Added to this is the fact that so many moneyed Americans devote their resources to the endowment and equipment of various educational institutions, and their time and strenuous effort to building up industries and developing territory which are of infinite value to the whole people; whereat he quotes Cecil Rhodes: "The truest philanthropy consists in creating industries and fields of industry to occupy the masses and afford them remunerative employment." The American people seem to him to have an intense ambition not only to raise themselves individually but to uplift their fellows and to further civilization.

Mr. Mosely questions our extensive employment of women as teachers, and notices especially the neglect of musical talent among the school-children. The chief success of the public schools of this country seems to him to lie in making scholars self-reliant, in bringing out individual qualities, and teaching all to reason.

Although Mr. Mosely expressly disclaims being an expert in educational matters, it is interesting to see how far the members of his Commission agree with him. What has been quoted from his report may stand as the practically unanimous opinion of the entire Commission. Two of the members failed to agree in the expression concerning the preponderance of women teachers. With this exception their report is practically unanimous.

Among other points of interest to be found in the reports of individual members are the following: The absence of class prejudice serves most materially to facilitate the work of the American schools. The practical bent of the men of letters and science and the breadth of their outlook are very remarkable. There is everywhere the closest connection constantly established between theory and practice. The most important feature of manual training seems to be the development of constructive powers and the familiarizing scholars with constructive processes. The remuneration of teachers is by no means on a satisfactory basis, which seems to be largely due to the growing preponderance of women teachers. The close bond of union between colleges and universities and the machine-shops and factories excited interest and favorable comment. All American experience favors the introduction of the college-bred man into commerce and industry. In the medical schools there is a tendency to put medicine on a more

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

scientific basis by bringing clinical methods more closely into relation with existing scientific development, by free investigation, and work done in a much less routine fashion. No boy in an American school looks forward to digging and delving for hire as a means of livelihood, and no girl in an American school seriously contemplates domestic service as her future work in life. To one Commissioner at least the work of the schools seems mediocre, but the discipline and the tone are admitted to be excellent. Co-education to the extent practiced here was an interesting novelty, noticed with differing opinions, but, on the whole, accepted as having advantages which outweigh disadvantages. The correlation of the various grades of the free schools, and the co-ordination of education especially as seen in the Middle and Western States, were favorably received. The favor with which college training is regarded by American employers exercises a telling influence upon education in this country. Much attention was given to what was called "the leisurely way in which American education is carried on"—our children and young people remaining much longer in schools than similar classes do in England. On the whole, the condition of American arts and crafts was accepted with favor, though there was some adverse criticism upon the higher and artistic lines. American children may not acquire the same amount of book knowledge as children do in English schools, but they undoubtedly learn to apply what they do know much more successfully. The American free school is largely used by all classes. "The son of the wealthy man sits in the same class with the son of the laborer. In Washington we saw the son of the President of the United States, two grandsons of the late President Garfield, and many children of members of Congress, sitting and working in the same classes with the children of coachmen, gardeners, laborers, etc. Not the slightest difference is observed in regard to these children; they mix in the classes and on the playgrounds on terms of perfect equality." The people, as a whole, believe in the absolute necessity of sound and general education as one of the principal factors in the upbuilding of a successful State. A good general education is widely recognized as the necessary basis for specializing in all higher institutions. Large corporations and the heads of industrial concerns recognize the value of well-educated men who have made a special study of some branch or science applicable to the industry which they are intending to follow. The lack of the critical faculty and of depth of purpose, accompanied with an excessive development of the utilitarian spirit, are the serious drawbacks at present in American education, and militate against its progress. Speaking of the large number of students who maintain themselves, in whole or in part, by their own labor, while in school or in college, Commissioner Blair says: "Such students are the very salt of the earth, and that nation is robust in health which rears such virile spirits. Americans respect all who work, no matter what the character of the work, and they have the utmost contempt for the idle, and disregard of what is to become of them." "Nothing shoddy or mean is known inside a New York school. 'Whatever is the best, is the best for the school,' is the motto carried out regardless of expense." "There is a belief in education, deeply rooted in the minds and hearts of all classes of the American people, because it is felt that National prosperity and National safety depend very largely upon an educated people." "Take him all around, the university professor and teacher is a more 'live being' than the university professor and teacher of the leading countries of Europe, and as a consequence his influence upon the lives of his students, and consequently upon the life of the community, is more direct. His attitude toward his students is that of a co-worker, not that of a dictator." "At present the public high school, attended by rich and poor alike, is the strength and glory of the West."

The Report covers four hundred large octavo pages, and includes eleven full-page illustrations, all photographs of different classes or buildings in American public schools.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Negro Enterprise

I.—A Negro Potato King

By Booker Washington

JUNIUS G. GROVES, of Edwardsville, Kansas, is often referred to as "The Negro Potato King." He is practically a full-blooded negro, and was born a slave in Green County, Kentucky, in 1859. He and his parents were made free a few years later by the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln. As soon as he was old enough, he began attending the public schools in his neighborhood, but as he could be in school during only two or three months in the year, he did not secure a great deal of book knowledge. What he learned was enough, however, to give him a desire for education, for we find him, after leaving school, continuing to study as best he could. By the time he reached manhood he was able to read and write and had some knowledge of figures.

In 1879 occurred what was known as the "Kansas Exodus," and Mr. Groves, with a large number of other colored people from the South, caught the emigration fever. When he reached Kansas he had just ninety cents in his pocket. The sudden influx of so many colored people into the State caused it to be rather overrun with cheap labor, and employment was hard to find. After an earnest search of some days, however, Mr. Groves succeeded in finding employment on a farm at forty cents a day. He told me that he agreed to begin work for this wage because he knew that within a few days he could convince his employer that he was worth more. So faithfully did he work that by the end of three months his wages had been increased to seventy-five cents a day. This was the pay which the very best farm hands were receiving in that neighborhood. Out of this small sum he had to pay for his board and laundering.

By the end of the year he had saved enough to go in search of what he hoped would be a better job. His travels through different parts of the State availed him nothing, and he finally decided to return to the place where he had first found employment. He had made such a favorable impression upon his old employer that the latter offered to let Groves have a portion of his farm to cultivate on "shares." The conditions of the contract were that the farmer should furnish nine acres of land, a team, seed, and tools, and Groves should plant, cultivate, and harvest the crop for one-third of what was made. This offer was gladly accepted, and Mr. Groves planted three acres in white potatoes, three in sweet potatoes, and three in watermelons.

Soon after getting the crop planted Mr. Groves decided to get married. When he reached this decision, he had but seventy-five cents in cash, and had to borrow enough more to satisfy the demands of the law. But he knew well the worth and common sense of the woman he was to marry. She was as poor in worldly goods as he, but their poverty did not discourage their plans to marry. Both Mr. and Mrs. Groves told me with a good deal of satisfaction how they managed, with much difficulty, the day after their marriage, to get a few yards of calico to make a changing suit for Mrs. Groves, so that she might begin work at once in the field by his side, where she has ever since been his steady companion. During the whole season they both worked with never-tiring energy, early and late; with the result that when the crop had been harvested and all debts paid they had cleared $125. Notwithstanding their lack of many necessities of life, to say nothing of comforts, they decided to invest $50 of their savings in a lot in Kansas City, Kansas. They paid $25 for a milk cow, and kept the remaining $50 to be used in the making of another crop.

The successes of the first year's work had convinced the landlord that he

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

would be taking no risk in renting Groves and his wife a larger acreage; so their holding for the second year was increased to twenty acres. From this year's earnings they purchased a team. They now began to feel that they could take even more independent steps. I say *they* advisedly, because through all these laborious years Mrs. Groves worked on the farm constantly at the side of her husband, and even now, when occasion demands it, she does active work in the field. They had farmed with success the first year on a small acreage; they had been even more successful the second year on a larger acreage; and the third year they rented sixty-six acres of good farm land near the town of Edwardsville, Kansas, at an annual rental of $336. Of this amount they were able to pay one-third cash in advance. As this was more land than they could personally cultivate, a small portion was sub-rented. Seldom have two people worked harder, or sacrificed more, than did Mr. and Mrs. Groves that year. They not only farmed the land, but raised pigs and fowls, and sold milk and butter. In the winter, when the other farmers were idle, they cut wood, and sold it in town. They were determined to succeed.

Omitting many interesting details, I shall merely state that at the end of the year, in 1884, after they had paid all debts, and their bank-book was balanced, they found that they had to their credit in the local bank, as a result of their labor for the last three years, $2,200. During the greater portion of the time they were earning this money, this young man and his wife were living in an old shanty, with one broken-down room. They decided now that they would buy a farm for themselves, and agreed to pay $3,600 for eighty acres of land near Edwardsville, in the Great Kaw Valley—a section comprising about 3,940 acres of the most fertile land in the State. Mr. and Mrs. Groves paid on the land the $2,200 which they had saved, and closed a contract to pay the remaining $1,400 at the end of the year. Letting the hired man live in the house on the place, they built a shanty for themselves until the crop was grown. After Mr. Groves had taken possession of his farm, nearly all of the neighbors began to tell him that he had made a bad bargain, and to prophesy that he would not only be unable to pay the $1,400 at the end of the year, but would besides lose his $2,200. Mr. Groves told me that this was the first and only occasion in his life when he became discouraged; and that he could not take heart again until he began to inquire who they were who were seeking to discourage him, and found that they were poor shiftless people, who owned no land themselves. After discovering who his "Job's comforters" were, Mr. Groves determined to succeed, not only for his own sake, but to disappoint those who had predicted his failure. He and his wife exerted themselves unusually this year, and their efforts were not without reward. Enough was realized from the one year's crop to pay for the whole farm, with a neat little surplus, which they used in improving their house and stocking their farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Groves continued to work hard and prosperously on this farm, until they were able in 1887 to pay cash for two small adjoining farms. In 1889 they bought a fourth farm, and in 1896 the fifth one. They now own 500 acres of the finest land in the Kaw Valley—land that is easily worth from $125 to $250 an acre. They no longer occupy the original little one-room shanty, but have progressed into a large, beautiful, well-appointed dwelling, built at a cost of $5,000. It has fourteen rooms and modern improvements, including a private gas-plant which furnishes twenty-seven lights, a private water system, and a local telephone. The house is supplied with bath-rooms, and everything necessary to make it comfortable and convenient.

There are eleven children in the family—three girls and eight boys. The children are all being educated with care. Three of them—two boys and one girl—are already in the Kansas State Agricultural College, and their oldest boy will complete the course in June. All the children take as much interest in the success of the farm as do the parents.

In addition to the dwelling-house, one

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

finds upon the farm a modern two story, well-painted barn that cost $1,500, a smoke-house, granary, tool-house, hen-house, and a warehouse, in which are kept six thousand bushels of seed potatoes during the winter. Mr. Groves's business has grown to the extent that he has a private railroad track which leads from his shipping station to the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, which runs through Edwardsville. Mr. and Mrs. Groves also own and operate a general merchandise store in which they carry a large stock of goods. They have several fine orchards upon their farm. In the apple orchard there are seven thousand trees six years old, from which last year four car-loads of apples were gathered. The peach orchard contains eighteen hundred trees, the pear orchard seven hundred trees, and the cherry orchard two hundred and fifty trees. They also grow extensively apricots and grapes.

But why is Mr. Groves called "The Negro Potato King"? Let me answer. Last year he produced upon his farm 72,150 bushels of white potatoes, averaging 245 bushels to the acre. So far as reports show, this was 12,150 bushels more than any other individual grower in the world produced. And besides the potatoes raised on his own farm, Mr. Groves buys and ships potatoes on a large scale. To illustrate, last year he bought from white growers in the Kaw Valley and shipped away twenty-two cars of white potatoes. He also bought fourteen cars of fancy seed potatoes in North and South Dakota, which he sold to growers in the Kaw Valley, and in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Mr. Groves says that he ships potatoes and other farm products to nearly every portion of the United States, and to Mexico and Canada. He says that he has never found his color to be a hindrance to him in business. During the busy season as many as fifty laborers, white and black, are employed on his farm. It is maintained at its highest productivity by persistent energy and constant effort on the part of Mr. Groves. As I have said, he received but little education as a boy, but he has persevered until he has now reached the point where he can analyze and classify the soils upon his farm, and apply just the proper fertilizer to the various plots. He uses nothing but the latest improved cultivators, potato-planters, potato-weeders, and diggers, and in fact all work that can be done with machinery is done in that way.

And Mr. and Mrs. Groves have other interests than those of farming. They have large holdings in mining stocks in both the Indian Territory and Mexico, as well as banking stock in their own State. They own four-fifths interest in the Kansas City Casket and Embalming Company, of Kansas City, Kansas, and take the deepest interest in the progress of the race both in their own State and throughout the country. Mr. Groves, in speaking of his large interests, always says "we," meaning Mrs. Groves and himself. In the most beautiful manner, and with the greatest tenderness, he never fails to give Mrs. Groves due credit for all that she has helped him to accomplish.

Having prospered in a material way, the Groveses do not overlook the moral and spiritual side of life. They are both members of the church, as are also their older children. In fact, the little church near their home was organized by Mr. Groves and his wife, and they gave $1,500 for the erection of the church house. Mr. Groves drew the plans for the building and directed the work of construction.

Mr. Groves is held in very high esteem by men of wealth and standing in his State. Mr. Porter Sherman, President of the Wyandotte State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas, in speaking of him said: "I regard Mr. Groves as a man of especial ability. We have no better customer in the county than he is. He is a man of peculiar tact and ability. His standing as a citizen and business man is high in the county, and his papers never pass due. He is easily worth between $40,000 and $80,000 after all obligations are met." Mr. Groves does a great deal of business with this bank, the cashier of which also spoke of him in very high terms.

Mr. C. L. Brokaw, cashier of the Commercial and National Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, said of Mr. Groves:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The credit of Mr. Groves is as great with this bank as is that of any man in Wyandotte County, and not only with this bank but in all banking circles. He is known as a man of exceptional ability, of keen insight, courteous manners, and good financial sense. I consider him one of the best business men in this county, and a citizen of unquestionable character. I have the utmost confidence in the man's worth and intelligence."

It was especially gratifying to me to hear Mr. Thomas Jefferson Barker, of Kansas City, Kansas, speak of Mr. Groves. Mr. Barker is an ex-slaveholder, and is, I am told, the richest man in Wyandotte County. He said: "Mr. Groves came to Wyandotte County about twenty-five years ago, and has always conducted himself in the most creditable manner. As a business man he is intelligent and indisputably honest. He is upright in all of his transactions and meets his obligations on the day that they are due. He is a man of influence and ability in all business connections. Groves is one of the best citizens in the county."

Mr. J. D. Waters, cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of Bonner Springs, Kansas, said of Mr. Groves: "I have known Mr. Groves for fifteen years, and during that time I have never heard anything but good about him. He is a first-class business man, and stands high in his community. His character is unquestionable. For several years he was Secretary of the Kaw Valley Potato Association, of which Senator Taylor was President, and while in this position exhibited unusual ability in conducting the affairs of the Association."

Senator Edwin Taylor, of Edwardsville, Kansas, is a near neighbor to Mr. Groves, and, like him, is a potato-grower of note. In speaking of Mr. Groves he said: "I regard Mr. Groves as one of the best men, white or black, in the valley. He is not only one of the most progressive and astute potato men in the valley, but is also a man of acknowledged general intelligence. Some twenty years ago Mr. Groves came to the valley almost penniless, whereas he is now a man of enviable financial standing. He is a man of quick perception, of fertility of resource; a man interested in every movement making for the good of the community—in fact, a good all-round citizen."

In speaking of what they had been able to accomplish, Mr. Groves said in a very modest way (both he and his wife are among the most simple and modest people I have ever met): "I think our success shows that a negro can and will make his way in the world if given a chance. If we could start with but seventy-five cents and succeed as we have, other people of our race can do the same thing."

II.—The Savings Bank Militant

By Isabel Dangaix Allen

IN the center of the South's coal and iron industries, Birmingham, Alabama, is conducted a weekly paper known as "The Negro Enterprise," owned, published, and edited by negroes. The particular type of negro enterprise represented by this journal meets with the universal approval of the whites, even those who look askance at negro schools and colleges. In fact, it is not uncommon in Alabama, the home of Tuskegee, to hear the two editors of the "Enterprise" mentioned as rivals of Booker Washington in service to their race. Whereas Washington would raise the negro's standard of living by first teaching him to add to his earning power, Pettiford and Walker would produce a higher standard of living out of the negro's present earning power. Washington utilizes the industrial school, Walker the institutional church, and Pettiford the savings bank. The methods of Washington, the apostle of earning, are widely known. It is the purpose of these notes to describe the methods of Pettiford, the apostle of saving, and Walker, the apostle of spending.

W. R. Pettiford, known among his own race as the Rev. Mr. Pettiford, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

prominent enough as a character to be known generally as Pettiford, is president of a savings bank officered and conducted by negroes, and numbering among its depositors one-fifth of the twenty thousand negroes in Birmingham. The individual accounts range from the pennies of some recently inspired small boy to the swelling balances of rising professional men. The deposits aggregate $127,500, of which over $25,000 is in savings accounts drawing interest. But these figures give only a faint conception of the influence of this bank upon the standards of the negro community it serves. While primarily and avowedly a financial institution run on business lines for the utmost legitimate profits, it just happens that it has been compelled to win its business by being first a social missionary. From its inception to the present day it has never lost sight of the defects in the inheritance and training of negro laborers, and has from the outset adapted its methods to their mental and moral limitations.

Unlike so many institutions established for the benefit of the negro race, the Penny Savings Bank has been evolved from needs and experiences of the negro himself. There is nothing artificial or foreign about it. In fact, it may be said to have begun on a little patch of ground in North Carolina where Pettiford, the son of freed slaves, learned many lessons in the difficult but ultimate wisdom of saving. The overcrowded cabin with its many privations, his father's lessons in field labor, the long walk on Saturdays to the kind-hearted pupil-teacher several miles away, were Pettiford's foundation.

When a young man, he came to Alabama. At the Normal School in Selma he paid his tuition by working as a farmhand before and after school hours. Later he reached the teacher's desk, and then the Baptist pulpit in a small town. In 1883 he took charge of a congregation of one hundred and fifty members in Birmingham, for whom services were held in a vacant store—desire for progress being blocked by an almost overwhelming debt of $500. Within the year the new pastor not only led his flock away from the shoals of willful indebtedness, but trebled the membership, and began the erection of a substantial brick church. Such organizing capacity, so well directed, could not escape attention. Pettiford was encouraged and supported by the confidence of the whites at the same time that he was recognized as an important political asset. In 1896 he was chosen delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, and a member of the committee which notified Mr. Hobart of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency. No man ever received more unqualified indorsement for political preferment than he in letters sent to President McKinley by business men and politicians.

From the first Pettiford saw the unusual opening offered by Birmingham's industries both for his own advancement and that of his race. But gradually his wider experience had convinced him that the pulpit alone was inadequate to stimulate his people to higher ideals and self-restraint. After he had roused in his church members a remorse for shiftlessness and an appreciation for thrift as a religious obligation; after the teacher or seamstress or bookkeeper or mechanic left Tuskegee or Huntsville; after a common-school education had implanted a thirst for more of the comforts of civilization—what happened almost invariably? These negroes with exceptional opportunities, with greater earning power, with higher tastes, frittered away their earnings and their tastes without raising their standard of living. All the forces in the community combined to thwart the school and the church in their purpose. Every-day experience seemed to disprove all teaching. Saving did not add to happiness—at least not enough to pay for the delay and effort and self-denial. Negro failures in the face of negro aspirations taught Pettiford that a mechanism must be devised to make it easy, attractive, and immediately profitable for negroes to save. This mechanism was the Penny Savings Bank.

Savings bank! The name was practically unknown even to Birmingham negroes. To the hordes of newcomers then flocking to the mineral region and its high wages from the black belt and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cotton plantation, it was as unfamiliar as the language of their ebony ancestors. True, the more enlightened had read the name on two imposing buildings, but were only vaguely conscious of its meaning—never dreaming that they themselves might have any part in the advantages of such an institution. This is not to say that the white banks actually refused the accounts of negroes—certainly not the accounts of Pettiford and other exceptions—but, what is almost the same in results to the negro, they were doing nothing to encourage or stimulate his patronage. Only a year ago an Alabama banker learned from the foremost savings banks in the South that no effort was being made to secure negro depositors, because (1) the negro's account was too insignificant; (2) his deposits too small; (3) his withdrawals too frequent. In other words, the educational and missionary work that was still necessary to make the negro welcome, not to say valuable, as a depositor, was too great an undertaking.

All methods of advertising used by the banks are unavailing among this portion of the South's population; and so, when Pettiford proposed in 1890 to start a negro bank, the white banks, instead of considering it a rival institution, assumed the attitude of friendly assistants.

It took three months to secure among negroes a paid-in capital of $3,000, and this after much canvassing and several mass-meetings. Pettiford enlisted the enthusiastic co-operation of two other negroes who enjoyed the confidence of both whites and blacks. During the canvass, with the help of an expert accountant, they all qualified as bookkeepers. The bank organized with a capital stock of $25,000 divided into shares of $5 each, with Pettiford as president, P. F. Clark vice-president, and B. H. Hudson cashier. A two-story brick building centrally located was leased for a term of three years at $30 per month—the same building which is now the bank's own property—and on October 15 its doors were opened for business.

Pettiford gave up the charge of his congregation and looked for audiences wherever he could find pulpit or platform open to him. He organized conferences at the mining camps, where his quiet eloquence year after year has heralded the advantages of thrift among the crudest black men in the district. He holds before these men and women, with the most primitive ideas of social law, the advantages of possessing a home as the foundation of family life. The following extract from a sermon delivered at one of these camp conferences characterizes his utterances:

"You should spend less money than you do for useless things. Too many of you waste your money, provide no insurance, and leave your families at your death practically without any means of support. You may think you'll be given a mansion above when you die; but it is a question whether any man will be given a mansion in heaven who has not provided even a cabin for his family. If you start a bank account or begin the purchase of a home or other property, you will feel more like working hard."

With audiences of city-bred negroes he appeals to their responsibility as citizens and as the guardians of the future of their race. He sharpens their pride to the point of proving themselves as necessary to their country as their white neighbors, and creates among them a desire for the material evidences of that equality.

The propaganda of the bank does not end with its officers' public addresses. The most painstaking methods are employed to reach individuals, and this not always through personal interviews by representatives of the bank. The greatest tact has been used to enlist the co-operation of other negroes of influence. Not long ago, at a funeral under the auspices of a woman's missionary society, the preacher, friendly to the bank, found opportunity to introduce the savings idea into his sermon, which had for text, "And I saw the dead, both small and great, stand before God."

Thanks to its success in touching the every-day life and thought of the negro community, an account with the bank has come to have a premium, and entitles the depositor to respect and social pres-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tige. The depositor boasts of his little hoard—which is even sometimes left to his account at the expense of his creditors—and at social functions the balances at the Penny Savings Bank are frequently the subject of general conversation. Not infrequently, too, the matrimonial eligibility of maids is estimated by these same balances. Are not these recognized phenomena of advancing civilization?

Of course the bank does not fail to make known its serious purposes, and the men and women in its community consult its officers on their most private business affairs. This racial confidence is still new, and here distinctly the product of the bank. "Let us prove to the white man," they say, "that we can do what he does. He stands by his institutions, and his institutions stand by him. Let us stand together."

But the bank is not satisfied with its showing of 4,000 depositors. That steadily growing list is not nearly so gratifying as the record which shows that 1,000 of these depositors have already purchased homes with their savings. And this is the story, not only of the well-to-do negro—the four largest depositors are men whose rent incomes alone are more than $250 a month—but cooks, washerwomen, and common laborers.

Among the writer's personal acquaintances who belong to this list of home-builders may be mentioned a mulatto hair-dresser who goes to the homes of her patrons for twenty-five cents. Her husband is a porter, and co-operates in the plan by meeting the living expenses while the wife's earnings go to the bank. A driver on a delivery wagon has, within eight years, together with his wife, a laundress, not only paid for the neat little home in which they live, but is buying other property with the assistance of the bank. A former odd-job gardener now owns a little farm, a horse and truck, and the reputation for growing fine cabbages, peas, and pigs.

On similar real estate investments and homes ranging in amounts from $100 to $2,000 the bank has loans amounting to $75,000. A glorious record, is it not, for one small institution operated by negro men for negro homes! One thousand cottage homes lay the foundation for one thousand families who already, by their mere possession, are elevated generations above the homeless man in their midst. A home of one's very own, even though it may be of four small rooms on the outskirts of the city, means a wife to protect, children to educate, better furniture, better clothes for all, and cleaner conduct when away from home. The effect upon the children is already evidenced by 200 juvenile depositors. Thus, according to Booker Washington, begins the work "out of which will grow wealth, from which alone can come leisure and the enjoyment of literature and art."

Adding the negroes who use the white banks, there are in Birmingham 5,000 depositors, or one-fourth the total negro population—5,000 irresponsible spendthrifts converted into useful men and women with personal credit. Just what these figures prove as to the efficiency of the negro bank as an uplifting force may be judged from the fact that the proportion of money-savers is over seven times as great as among the negroes in Atlanta, where there is no negro bank for missionary work. Its activity and its influence may be better understood when we see that, in proportion to population, the negro depositors in Birmingham are twice as numerous as white depositors in New Jersey, four times as numerous as white depositors in Pennsylvania, and twenty-five times as numerous as patrons of savings banks in Tennessee.

So encouraged are the officers of the Birmingham bank with the result of thirteen years of service that they hope to persuade wealthy friends of the negro, both North and South, to organize similar banks throughout the Southland. They point to the one other Southern bank officered by negroes, that in Richmond, which reports that one negro in nine uses the savings bank there, a proportion three times as great as in Atlanta, where there is no negro savings bank. Pettiford would have these philanthropists provide initial capital and employ negro organizers, believing that negro brains and capital can be found to perpetuate the enter-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

prises after the strain of pioneer work is over in each community. This period he estimates as five years at the outside. He believes that white officers can never accomplish the same results. "It is not bank buildings that we need, but inspired men devoted to their race, who will preach throughout the black belts of every State and every city the gospel of saving as a means to higher living."

Studies in Colonial Administration

VII.—The Straits Settlements

By Alleyne Ireland, F.R.G.S.

Colonial Commissioner of the University of Chicago, Author of "Tropical Colonization," etc., etc.

THE last day of the sixteenth century saw the incorporation of the English East India Company, and two years later its great Dutch rival was established. For the next two hundred years the history of southeastern Asia is filled with the incidents of a great struggle between the Dutch and the English for the mastery of the Malay seas; and it was not until the beginning of the nineteenth century that the withdrawal of England from Java and Sumatra and the cession of Malacca by Holland laid down the definite principle of British supremacy in the Peninsula and Dutch supremacy in the Archipelago.

The past century has produced no material change in the relative positions of the two Powers, and each has occupied itself with the peaceful development of its own territory. Not the least interesting feature of the results which have been obtained is the spectacle which is afforded of brilliant success attending two policies diametrically opposed to each other in every detail of principle and application.

As the Dutch work in Java will be the subject of a separate article, it is sufficient to point out at present that the keynote of the Dutch policy was monopoly and exclusion, that of the English policy free trade and free immigration, and that while the former has given Holland one of the finest agricultural colonies in the world, the latter has added to the British Empire one of its greatest trade depots.

The Straits Settlements consist of the Islands of Penang and Singapore, Province Wellesley, the territory of Malacca, and a few small islands, and they lie on the eastern shore of the Straits of Malacca, the great highway for all ships seeking the Far East by an easterly course. The strategic importance of the Colony will be recognized at once by any one glancing at a map of the world. It is seen that the Indian Ocean is divided from the China Sea and the Pacific by the Malay Peninsula, and by that garland of isles which swings from Sumatra to Port Darwin in northern Australia.

If, coming from the west, you wish to reach any port above the equator and beyond the one hundredth degree of east longitude, you must pass through the Straits of Malacca or take a thousand-mile detour to make the passage of the Straits of Sunda, which separate Sumatra from Java.

Some idea of the magnitude of the stream of commerce which flows through the ports of the Straits Settlements may be gathered from the fact that there entered and cleared in the Colony during 1902 more than fifty thousand vessels, of a total burden of seventeen millions of tons.

The capital of the Colony is the town of Singapore, situated on the island of that name, at the extreme southern point of the Malay Peninsula. Owing to its extraordinary geographical position, and from the fact of its being a free port, Singapore has become the commercial center of southeastern Asia, and in 1902 the value of its trade reached the enormous sum of five hundred millions of silver dollars. The area of the Colony is about 1,500 square miles, and its population of 600,000 is made up of 5,000 Europeans and Americans, 8,000

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Eurasians, 281,000 Chinese, 200,000 Malays, 57,000 natives of India, and a heterogeneous remainder of Arabs, Jews, Dayaks, Javanese, Manilamen, Armenians, Japanese, and a dozen other races.

The Government of the Straits Settlements is of the ordinary Crown Colony type, which has already been described,[1] and we may therefore pass to a consideration of some of the problems which have presented themselves for solution at the hands of the administration. Foremost among these has been the question of a labor supply. The native of the country is the Malay, and if there is in the world any other man who has as great a horror of work, I have yet to meet him.

It is not necessary to complicate the present discussion by any reference to that inalienable right of the tropical man to a life of idleness in the defense of which so much has been written in the United States since the publication of Professor Jenks's report to the War Department recommending the importation of Chinese labor into the Philippines. For even if the Malay had been a confirmed worker instead of a confirmed loafer, his labor would have been entirely inadequate for the requirements of a rapidly growing colony. The simple fact which the Government of the Straits Settlements had to face was that, if the roads were to be made, the docks constructed, the foreshore swamp reclaimed, the sea-wall built, the merchants' godowns erected, if the cargoes of the ships were to be loaded and unloaded, if their bunkers were to be replenished with coal, if, in short, Singapore was to fulfill the destiny to which it is called by its geographical position and by the needs of the world's commerce, the urgent demand for labor had to be met. There could be no doubt as to the line along which the Colony would find a solution of its labor difficulties.

With the exception of some half-dozen countries in which there is a dense population, there is not a single tropical country which has reached, in relation to the extent of its resources, any appreciable degree of economic development in which the work is not being done by Chinamen, by Japanese, by natives of India, or by other imported labor. The Chinaman and the Japanese are not tropical men, the East Indian is driven to the task by the severe economic pressure which exists in his own country, and the others are not important enough to count.

The plain fact is that the natives of the tropics are not doing any work to-day, and that to expect them to do any to-morrow, in the absence of some form of pressure, is to disregard the lesson of history and to ignore the opinion of almost every writer, living or dead, who ever spent a year in a tropical country. The present state of feeling in Europe and America precludes the possibility of any pressure being brought to bear upon the tropical man to make him work for his living, and there remains only the alternative of importing labor. Accordingly we find that in the Straits Settlements there are more than 200,000 Chinamen and more than 50,000 East Indians resident as laborers.

Little difficulty has been experienced in securing the Chinaman. The conditions of life are not amusing for the lower classes in China. It requires much hard work to gain a very small wage, there is a good deal of official oppression, and under the law of vicarious responsibility, which appears to be the only effective means of checking crime in the Flowery Land, your Chinaman may have an eye put out or a foot chopped off any fine morning because some one else has broken the law. So the Chinese emigrate readily to neighboring countries; and the Straits Settlements—where wages are high and opium is cheap, and where not only is the Chinaman free from any responsibility for other people's actions but receives in respect of his own shortcomings punishments which are simply a source of amusement to him—can get all the Chinese they want.

But there are certain classes of work for which the Chinaman is unsuited, and for the performance of these East Indians are imported. They belong to a race which is much more averse to emigration than the Chinese and much less capable of guarding its own interests.

[1] The Outlook, November 29, 1902.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In consequence, both the local government and the Government of India make the recruitment of Indian labor and its treatment at the hands of its employers the subject of special legislation and inspection.

The conditions under which Indian labor is imported into the Straits Settlements may be briefly described. Two systems are in force, one having the characteristics of "contract" or "indentured" labor, the other of "free" labor. Under the former, the laborer, or "statute immigrant" as he is called, is recruited in India subject to a promise that on his arrival in the Colony he will enter into a contract to work for some employer. The planter pays the expenses of transportation, and generally furnishes a small money advance. If on arrival in the Colony the laborer refuses to enter into a contract, he is liable to pay a fine or to undergo a short term of imprisonment.

The form of contract is prescribed by law, and the planter is not free to depart from it. He may engage his laborer for an indefinite period subject to a month's notice on either side, or, as is more usual, for a definite number of days' work, not exceeding six hundred. Under no circumstances whatever can a statute immigrant be compelled to remain on an estate for more than three years. No statute immigrant is bound to work for more than six days in one week, for more than six consecutive hours at any time, or for more than nine hours in one day; and overtime must be paid when the nine-hour limit is passed. The employer must provide sufficient and proper house accommodation, sufficient and proper sanitary arrangements, a good supply of wholesome water, uncooked rations at wholesale current market prices, hospital accommodation, medical attendance and medicines, and must pay wages in cash at not less than the legal minimum rate fixed by the Government. The law prescribes severe penalties for breach of contract by either party, and the employer as well as the laborer is liable to imprisonment for offenses against the more serious provisions of the Immigration Ordinance.

The Colonial Government takes every means in its power for the protection of the statute immigrant. On his arrival in the Colony he is taken before the Superintendent, who must explain to him that no contract of any kind is valid unless made under the terms of the Ordinance. During the time of his service with the planter his treatment is the subject of periodical inspection, and he has the right at all times to leave any place where he may be working in order to lay a complaint before a Government officer. Process of law is issued free to all statute immigrants, and any employer who is convicted of an offense against the Immigration Ordinance is liable to have the contract with his laborer dissolved and to suffer penalties varying from a fine of fifteen dollars up to a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment with hard labor for six months, according to the nature of the offense.

I am quite satisfied that under this system no abuses exist in the Colony. The method of recruiting, however, is defective, and there is no room for doubt that the native recruiters resort to objectionable means of overcoming the natural tendency of the East Indian to remain where he finds himself. This defect in the system could be removed if the Straits Government established in southern India an emigration department similar to those already established in Bengal by British Guiana and Trinidad, and undertook the control and management of recruiting through its own officials.

I may dismiss the subject of contract labor by saying that it is a system which requires as a first condition of its employment a highly efficient and perfectly honest civil service in the colony where it is adopted. With this condition fulfilled, as it is in nearly every British colony, the system is one which affords great advantages to everybody concerned. It provides the immigrant with steady work at remunerative wages and under conditions of comfort which are unknown in his own country; it encourages the investment of capital by assuring to the employer a good labor supply, and thus contributes to the gen-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

eral prosperity of the colony; it enables the government to carry out such public works as it may desire to undertake; and, finally, it relieves to some extent the terrible pressure in the country of the immigrant, both by reducing the number of mouths to be fed and by enabling the laborer to send home something out of his savings.

The other system under which East Indian immigrants are introduced into the Malay Peninsula is known as the "kangani" system. The local planter engages the services of a kangani, or native recruiter and headman, and sends him to southern India to obtain a certain number of laborers. On the return of the kangani and his gang, they are employed by the planter on such terms as may be arranged between them. Under this method there is no legal contract between the planter and the immigrant; the former depends on his fair treatment of his men to retain their services, and the latter finds his protection against ill treatment in the ordinary law and in the fact that a planter or a kangani cannot afford to have a bad name when there is so much competition among employers to secure whatever labor arrives in the colony.

The two systems work quite well side by side, and each has its peculiar advantages; but up to the present time neither has succeeded in furnishing the Government and the planters with a supply of labor sufficient for their constantly growing needs. Amendments were introduced into the Immigration Law last year, raising the rate of wages and changing the method of recruiting, which it is hoped will increase the flow of labor from southern India. As, however, both Burma and Ceylon draw their coolie immigrants from the same field, and as a good harvest in India immediately checks emigration, it seems probable that the Colony will have to seek, sooner or later, a new source of supply, possibly in overcrowded Java.

In addition to the difficulties which have arisen on all hands in the Straits Settlements from the absence of a sufficient labor supply, the Colony has suffered greatly in recent years from the decline in the gold value of its currency, which has occurred *pari passu* with the steady fall in the market price of silver. Twenty-five years ago the local silver dollar was worth one hundred United States cents; last year its value had fallen to about thirty-seven. The results of this depreciation of the Colony's currency have been far-reaching and complicated. The movement of steady decline has been accompanied by an element of daily fluctuation, and, in consequence, to the general disadvantages of a falling gold value of the local dollar there have been added those special evils which are attached to the intrusion of speculative operations into the field of legitimate trade.

The various interests in the Colony have been differently affected by the course of exchange. The banks, owing to their special means of information, and from other causes, have been able to reap a considerable profit on their exchange transactions. The merchants, on the other hand, have found it increasingly difficult to finance their operations, both because the fluctuation in the dollar has introduced a new and serious element of risk into their calculations and because the growth of speculative business has greatly disturbed the general conditions of trade.

The economic position of the Colony is peculiar, since the value of its imports for home consumption and of its exports of local produce is insignificant in relation to that of the immense transit trade which passes through the hands of its merchants. The transactions of this trade may be divided into two great classes—those with countries having a gold standard and those with countries having a silver standard. In their capacity as importers from gold countries the merchants have suffered from the fall in exchange, for they have been constantly compelled to pay more dollars for the same quantity of sterling purchases. On the other hand, when they have exported to gold countries commodities having their origin in silver countries—such as Malay States tin, sago, or tapioca—they have received more dollars than formerly for a given quantity at a given sterling price. As the total value of imports from silver

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

countries is about the same as that from gold countries, and as the value of exports to gold countries is three times as great as that of the exports to silver countries, the general effect of the fall of the dollar has been to yield to the merchants a profit on their larger as against a loss on their smaller transactions. The profit from this cause, however, is dearly purchased at the price of a fluctuating currency, and it is more than offset by the disadvantages which have been noted above. The greatest losers by the fall of silver have been the salaried employees. As the chief consumers of goods imported from gold countries—clothes, canned foods, and so on—they have seen the purchasing power of their salaries cut in half at the very time when their hardly earned savings have been dissipated by the operation of a power over which they could exercise no control. The Government itself has also suffered, for many of its obligations are contracted in terms of gold and must be met pound for pound with an ever-increasing number of dollars. It is not surprising under the circumstances that a strong movement in favor of currency reform should have arisen in the Colony. This had its outcome last year in the appointment, by the Colonial Office in London, of a committee of financial experts to inquire into the subject. Its report, recommending the establishment of a gold standard in British Malaya, has been adopted by the Governments concerned, and by the time this article appears in print a new local dollar will have been issued bearing a fixed ratio to the British sovereign. This change will be accompanied by the demonetization of the various dollars now in circulation and by an undertaking on the part of the local treasuries to exchange gold for silver or silver for gold on demand.

As far as one may read into the future, the prosperity of the Colony appears to be assured. Not only does its geographical situation give it a commanding position in regard to the transit trade of southeastern Asia, but every step forward in the development of the Federated Malay States increases the commercial activity of the Settlements.

The Colony has been fortunate in its Governors; and of all the successive occupants of one of the most charming Government Houses in the British Empire none has brought to his difficult and onerous task a deeper wisdom, a finer tact, or a more complete knowledge of men and affairs than the present Governor, Sir Frank Swettenham, K.C.M.G.

Malacca, Straits Settlements.

White Birches

By Alfred L. Donaldson

How often, in my reveries, come to mind
Those birches leaning lithely 'gainst the sky
Of tender, cloud-veined lapis lazuli—
Like ermined thoughts that Winter leaves behind.
Tall, slender marblings arching to the wind,
The mute reiterations of a sigh
That Nature breathes 'twixt Summer that is nigh
And outcast Winter that is disenshrined.
And, like the birches on the upland slope,
We keep a hallowed place within the heart,
A hill-top where our birch-white memories grow—
A copse of recollection and of hope;
A sacred spot that we have set apart
For all that's whitest in our long-ago.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Master-Cure

By George S. Wasson

Author of "Cap'n Simeon's Store," etc.

IN the snug harbor of Burnt-Coat, Captain Abner Roundturn's old schooner lay at anchor, fog-bound on her homeward trip east from Boston. Not far distant, with smoke lazily curling from the galley fire, rode another bluff-bowed old-timer, piled high with a fragrant deck-load of cedar shingles. After supper her master and owner, Captain Buttbolt, embarked in his yawl-boat, and with one hand slowly sculled across the placid water towards his neighbor, meantime gently stroking his long white beard.

"How doos she head to-night?" he called, facetiously, on approaching.

Captain Roundturn lowered the newspaper he was reading on deck, and looked out over his spectacles.

"Hello, Buttbolt, that you?" said he. "Heave us holt of your line and come aboard! Pleased to see ye. Seem's though you're looking a little grain streaked like. Fell away, ain't ye?"

"I ain't feeling any too antic, now that's a fact, you," admitted Captain Buttbolt, as he climbed stiffly over the rail. "Missed my sleep by nights an awful sight of late, on account of leakin' so bad. I'm 'most afraid I'll have to take and lay over a tide or two on the flats in yonder and see if I can't make out to squ'sh a little mud into my seams."

"Sho, now!" Captain Roundturn said, sympathetically. "Aggravatin' to once git leakin' that way, ain't it? Prob'ly a good dose of that soft mud may fix you up for a spell; that is, without you're wormy. I been lucky enough to hold consid'ble tight myself for quite a few trips back now, but same time I know what it is to be a-leakin', as good as the next one. A leaky vessel will take it out of a man horrid—it's giving of him the laborin' oar *all* the time, with nary hand to spell him. You look to me a good deal like the last run o' shad, Buttbolt. Doctored yourself up any, have ye?"

"Oh land, yes, indeed!" said Captain Buttbolt. "I cal'late to doctor right along. What d'ye git holt of for news in your paper to-night? Lumber freights pickin' up any yit?"

"Fathers, you! That's a fortni't-old paper. I bought me that up to Baws'n, and she's all the one I've clapped eye on sence. We took it dungeon-thick o' fog off Thatcher's, and never see hide nor hair of nothin' at all till we made Matinicus, and poked in here. I was jest this minute reading where the King of England was by the heels to bed, and some of 'em was misdoubtful if he wa'n't liable to leave go his hand-holt for good. I cal'late myself all the way in this world ever he'll be up and 'round again is to jest turn to and heave every soul of them college doctors of hisn chock outdoors, neck and crop. The way I look at it, you once let a click of college doctors git ary one of them kings or dooks flipped out on his back to bed in good shape, and it's seldom ever they'll leave go of him very sudden, now you tell your folks! Them kind don't cal'late to leave alone of no man, and in pertikler one of them big herbs same's King What's-his name, till his wallet is dreened somewheres nigh dry. I got no use for them kind, myself. Plague on 'em, it's seldom ever you'll run afoul of one that's what you may call anyways a nach'al doctor. Turn to and take away the books from 'em, and how much good will even the pick of 'em be?"

"I ain't much on them kind myself, take 'em by and large," Captain Buttbolt admitted.

"Lots of folks, though," continued Captain Abner, "always cal'late to run and fetch the doctor at every hand's turn, jes' though they was possessed to heave away money whether or no. Now I ain't scairt but what I've got a med'cine right here aboard o' me that would cure up old King over acrosst there double-quick—same time I s'pose likely he never'd touch of her on no account, for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the very reason she don't come costly enough for them big high muck-a-mucks."

"What is she—some of your own git-up?" asked Captain Buttbolt. "You doctor some consid'ble yourself, don't ye?"

"Oh, no great, no great at this day o' the world," Captain Roundturn answered, modestly. "This one ain't my make, though I'm knowing to all her ingreejencies, but I buy her all mixed, in room of fussin' round to git me the dogwood and the thorough-wood and all the rest-part of the chicken-fixin's. There's an old woman lives all soul alone clean away out back of my place down home there, that mixes up this 'ere master-cure, ye see, and I ain't been without a bottle aboard o' me for rising of thirty year. I always keep a one right in the cupboard to home, and I'd lieveser take a good hidin' any day than for to fill away with this vessel in the spring o' the year unless'n I had a one aboard o' me right where I could clap hand to her in a secont's time. I'll fetch up my med'cine-chist on deck, Buttbolt, for I want you should take and give this cure a good try right off. Good men are scurse these days, and you want to take care o' yourself."

So saying, the captain disappeared in his dark little cabin, and soon emerged with an ancient cigar-box, the cover of which was held in place by several turns of rope-yarn. From among half a dozen vials he at once selected one of peculiarly stained and gummed-up appearance. First removing the stopper and indulging in a series of apparently revivifying sniffs, he tapped it caressingly and handed it to his visitor.

"There, you," he said, "there she is, full bigness. The label has got a little mite greased-up like, but I want you should understand, Cap'n, that when you come to hunt 'round for a master-cure, you hain't need look no further. Inside or outside, man or beast, you'll find she works complete."

Captain Buttbolt took the bottle, held it up to the light with a critical air, and at length cautiously applied his nose to it.

"Don't be the leastways skittish of her!" his friend said, reassuringly. "There's consid'ble fogo to her, but she won't do ye no hurt, not if you turned to and downed the whole business."

"Smells to me like a good strong make of med'cine, and no use talkin'," declared Captain Buttbolt, coughing slightly.

"She doos *so!* That's a fact!" cried Captain Abner, enthusiastically. "You come to take and open her up inside of a close room anywheres, and seems 's though you couldn't smell another blame' thing all the rest-part of the day. She's got the bo-ink-um to her, and no mistake about it! Why, jest let me take and tell you a little thing I seen that med'cine do one time. You acquainted any along of old Cap'n Marline?"

"Goes in that little slab-sided creatur' with the white waist? Walks kind of crippled-up like?"

"That's him!" Captain Roundturn said. "That's the same old sir. Been all crippled-up with that leg of hisn for a long spell sence. Well, Buttbolt, the last time ever I was to Bayport I hauled in alongside of him at the wharf, cal'lating to take his berth soon's ever he was loaded. Come to find out, old Cap'n's leg had jest been givin' of him hail columby about that time, and the pore old sir allowed he'd suffered same's ary thole-pin for nigh a week's time; so's that very morning he'd sent a boy up street to fetch a doctor down aboard of him, though he says to me as a gin'ral rule he never could abide having them kind come a-nigh him. Well, sir, so pretty quick down along comes this 'ere boy with one o' them reg'lar-built old college doctors in tow. Mister doctor he took and shun down aboard of Cap'n Marline, went below, give the old sir's leg an overhaulin', and says right off the very fust thing, 'Look a-here, Cap'n,' s' he, 'we'd ought to have you in the hospittle. You're liable to have a mess of it with that leg of yourn at this rate, and lucky not to lose her outright.'

"'My soul and body! You don't tell me!' says old Cap'n, commencing to horn up same's a burnt boot. 'I can't go to no hospittle!' s' he. 'Why,' s' he, 'I got shingles aboard o' me for the meetin'-house down home, and promised all fair and square to have 'em there before folks all was right in the thick of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

hayin'. I sh'd look well going to ary hospittle right atop o' that, wouldn't I?'

"'That's your hunt, o' course,' says mister doctor, 'but the best advice ever I can give ye is, you'd full better let me git at that leg to-day!'

"Well, sir, I was riled. I was some consid'ble riled up, and no mistake. I see plain as the nose on your face jest how ter'ble anxious this 'ere doctor chap was to shove his knife into old Cap'n Marline.

"'Cap'n,' s' I, 'you best go a grain slow in regards to this 'ere losing a leg. Don't never lay down and lose ary leg for no one man's say so, it don't matter a rap who 'tis! This looks to me,' s' I, 'as though they was a leg short up to some plague-gone college or hospittle ashore here, and cal'late yourn will work in about this time handy as a pocket in a shirt. Don't allow 'em to play none o' their points on ye,' I says to him. 'You once take and leave go of a leg that way, and you ain't going to turn to and grow you out a brand, spankin' new one in room of her any too easy—that is,' s' I, 'not without there's a sight more blame' lobster about you than ever I give ye credit for!'

"Mister doctor he set there at first and grinned away at me same's an old Chessy cat. Seems 's though the prospects of loppin' off folkses legs tickled him more than a little; but finally, soon's ever he see that I was really like to heave him out of his job, he got crosser 'n two sticks, and commenced to take on in good shape.

"'You keep your advice to yourself till she's ast for, will ye!' s' he to me. 'What is it *you* know in regards to doctorin', anyways?' he says.

"'Oh, well there! Set-fire, you!' I up and says right off. 'Come to that, jest you turn to and tell us what in tunkett it is *you* know your own self in regards to it, without 'tis what you've culled out of some book or 'nother!'"

"Aha! jes' so!" exclaimed Captain Buttbolt. "You poked it right to him that time, and no rubbin' of it out, neither! Undertake to make much more talk along of ye after that, did he?"

"Never a yip!" said Captain Round-turn. "Pretty quick after, soon's ever he found he couldn't scare old Cap'n no longer, he grabbed holt of his grip-sack and give it to her up the dock a-flyin'.

"Plaguey good reddance to bad rubbidge, too, thinks I to myself. 'Now then,' I says to Cap'n Marline, 'you hain't need to fret yourself the least mite in regards to that leg o' yourn, for I got the very med'cine right aboard o' me that will cure her up all tanto, and not half try, neither,' s' I.

"'By fire!' he says, 'I do wisht you'd fetch her out right off, then! Seems 's though I wouldn't begredge nothin' in reason to be cured up of this leg. She pains me every hand's turn 'most fit to kill!' s' he.

"Well, sir, I took and give him double and thribble the reg'lar dose of this same master-cure, all het up fit to take the hide along with her, and then I wropped up his game leg jest fairly soako with it and shoved him into his bunk. Then I give him an extry bottle of cure; told him to keep a-doctorin' stiddy till she was dreened dry, and I wouldn't be noways scairt to bate but what he'd come out of it bright as ary new dollar. Next morning he took a favor'ble slant o' wind and put her for home. That was Fourth of July day, mind ye—nigh two months sence. When we was coming out past the Castle, there to Baws'n, of a Monday morning this very last trip, Cap'n Marline was workin' in with the wind to the west'ard, and crossed my bow not two lengths off'n me. The old sir was to the wheel hisself, and wove his hand at me as antic as ever you see in your life.

"'How 're you makin' it these days, Skip'?' I hollers to him.

"'Fine as silk!' he says, and fetches his leg a good slap; when you don't want to forgit, only a short spell afore, them college doctors to Bayport was all feather-white to turn to and massacree the man!"

"That doos beat tar-water out and out, and no use talking!" cried Captain Buttbolt, again removing the stopper from the bottle, and this time snuffing it most vigorously. "This 'ere must make out to be a master-cure, as you say. I wouldn't mind giving of her a try myself. S'pose likely you ain't got

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

an extry bottle aboard of ye to spare me jest this minute?"

"Well, no, I hain't; that's a fact, you," Captain Abner said, regretfully. "That's all the one I've got by me this trip, Buttbolt, and you see nigh the half of her is dreened, but same time I cal'late to help you out fur's ever I can, for seems 's though you needed doctorin' up the wusst way."

Then, rising and removing his glasses, Captain Roundturn carefully scrutinized the murky heavens in all directions; held a moistened forefinger high over his head a moment, and, finally, putting hand to his ear, listened attentively.

"Buttbolt," at length he said, with decision, "I tell you what I'm going to do with ye. It looks to me as though we'd have a scale to-night. The rote sounds from well in on the western shore this evening, and I believe there's an air o' wind drawrin' off'n the beach a'ready. I look to see this fog-mull scale off clear as a bell by high-water slack to-night, and give me a good fair slant down home. Bein' as you really have the look of a reg'lar-built invaleed, Buttbolt, why, set-fire if I won't go even halves with ye on that bottle of cure, and jest take my chances the rest-part of the ways home!"

Why Do We Live?[1]

A Japanese Sermon by a Buddhist Priest

"IN a certain place there was once an extraordinary dunce by the name of Chōkichi," begins the preacher. "Now, there are very many dunces in this world, but this particular fellow was a most accomplished dunce. In the matter of forgetting things he was a perfect genius.

"One day his mistress said to him:

"'Chōkichi, this is the anniversary of the death of our principal ancestor, and his reverence the priest will be here before long. Therefore we must have the customary offerings ready to set before the household gods. So hurry to the market and buy me some carrots, dock, wild potatoes, mushrooms, and lotus root—these five things.'

"With this she gave him five farthings, and Chōkichi, with an exclamation of assent, girded up his loins and started off.

"As he was hurrying along to market on a dog-trot, he met his neighbor Chōmatsu.

"'Hello, Chōkichi!' said the latter; 'you are in a great hurry. What are you after and where are you going, anyhow?'

"'To market to buy some things,' answered Chōkichi, as he hurried on.

"'Well, what are you going to buy?'

"'What am I going to buy? I don't know, I'm sure,' was the reply.

"So the story goes. This forgetting the important business that his mistress had sent him on, and only racing in the street—it was a great piece of folly, was it not?

"And yet, this Chōkichi is not to be heedlessly laughed at. For while it may not be true of this audience, yet in certain distant parts of the country there are many people who forget the essential thing, just as Chōkichi did; whereas, so far as other matters are concerned, they know everything about them. If you don't believe it, ask anybody.

"Here, Hachibei! [The preacher addresses an imaginary character.] They tell us that everything born into this world has a commission from heaven. For example, take the cow and the horse—what were they born for? And Hachibei will answer, 'Why, anybody knows that! They were born to carry heavy loads and to save folks labor.' But the cock, what was he born for? Ask him that and he will tell you, 'He was born to tell the hours.' The dog, what was he born for? 'He is to guard the gate.' But the cat, what is she for? 'She is to catch rats.' Ask anything you please, so far as general matters are concerned, and he knows all about

[1] Reprinted by courtesy of the J. B. Lippincott Company (Philadelphia) from Dr. James A. B. Scherer's "Japan To-Day."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

them. Well, then, Hachibei, you yourself, what were *you* born into this world for? But Hachibei will scratch his head, and finally answer, 'What was I born for? *I* don't know. Most likely I came just to eat rice and find fault.' For us to think that man alone came into this world to wander purposeless—that is for us to belong to the foolish fellowship of Chōkichi. . . . It is man alone that has *not* come into this world just to eat rice and to grow old. Man is called the lord of the universe; of all things he is chief. He is not like the dog or the cat. It is not for him to wander aimlessly.

"But let us go on with our story. Chōkichi reached the market-place at last, but he had quite forgotten what he came to buy. And so, as he was loafing around the place with the money in his hand, he caught sight of some cakes in a shop-window. Forthwith he bought and ate about a dozen of them. Then he loitered here and loitered there; he drank a little wine and loafed in the grog-shop. He spent every one of his five farthings buying things in the street and eating them on the spot. And then he went home grumbling to himself:

"'It wasn't enough? Mistress didn't give me coppers enough! And so I can't get any fried eels or duck-hash!'

"Now, when he got home, maybe his master and mistress weren't waiting for him! And maybe they weren't hot!

"'Look here, Chōkichi, what have you been doing? Have you brought what you were sent for?'

"When they said this, Chōkichi answered, in a dazed sort of way:

"'No, I haven't brought anything at all.'

"'But what have you done with the money we gave you?'

"'Oh, the money!' said he; 'why, I spent it all for things to eat in the street; only it wasn't nearly enough.'

"Master and mistress sat completely dumb. At length they broke out:

"'Why, what are you thinking about? The five farthings—don't you understand? We didn't tell you to spend them in any such way as that! You were to buy carrots and dock and the rest! But instead of buying what we need, you spend them in stuffing yourself, and then on top of that you tell us that you haven't enough! You must be a perfect fool!'

"And they stormed and scolded away.

"Now, dunces are beyond redemption.

"'Why!' said Chōkichi, with a look of utter amazement, 'do you want some carrots and some dock? If that is what you want, I've just been to the market, and why didn't you tell me so? That would have been the very time to get them.'

"Well! well! He was an accomplished dunce! And in the wide world one could hardly find a master that would keep such a fellow for five minutes. So in the end there was nothing to do but send him away with two or three cuffs across the head. However, it is quite useless for any of you to hear a story of this kind and merely roar over it. This is nothing less than a parable. And with the words of Confucius on our lips, 'If I see folly, I look within myself,' to-day both you and I should well consider whether we too do not belong to the company of this Chōkichi.

"In the first place, we received at birth from our Master Heaven these admirable bodies that we call the five members. We were provided with what we call the five senses, far more precious than the five farthings—the five functions of seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeling. In our hearts, likewise, we received at birth the five virtues of love, justice, courtesy, wisdom, and truth. And the real meaning is simply this: Heaven desires to have us buy what we call the five relations—the carrots and the dock, which are these five things: obedience to parents, loyalty to masters, concord between husband and wife, harmony among brothers, and a mutual fidelity in our intercourse with others. And yet, quite forgetting the essential business of the five rules or doctrines, day and night we spend our time in nothing but this buying and eating things in the street, with its 'I want this—I want that—that will not do—or, there is not enough of this!' Why, is not this Chōkichi? It was not to wander about thus purposeless that we were born."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Our Modern Exodus

By Charles Moreau Harger

THRONGED with travelers and noisy with shrieks of near-by locomotives, the uninviting waiting-room of a Western city's union station presented a motley picture.

"Seems as though everybody was movin' at once," remarked a farmer-like stranger who guarded two heavy satchels and a huge lunch-basket.

"Are you moving?"

"Yes; there's sixty of us, all from one county in Ioway, and we're goin' down to South Texas."

"Iowa is a good State; why are you leaving it?"

"Of course Ioway's a good State—none better on the footstool—but everybody can't live in it. I've got three boys," and he nodded toward a trio of stalwart youths watching more satchels and baskets, "and they want something to do. If they went to town, what could they make?—just a livin'. There wasn't a farm in the neighborhood that could be touched for less than eighty-five dollars an acre. I couldn't buy land at that price, and what we had wouldn't support us all. So we are getting out. We sold for ninety dollars an acre an' are going to buy for twelve dollars—an' land in Texas 'll raise just as much as land in Ioway."

He was a type of the modern emigrant. The Argonauts who crossed the prairies in white-topped wagons have passed away; the new exodus is a far different proceeding. In a single day six thousand such settlers went through that one depot bound for new homes. Other thousands were taken in to the Northwest, and many were starting on a long journey that would end only when the Pacific was sighted.

From two hundred thousand to four hundred thousand immigrants come into the West each year, most of them making the change in the spring and early summer in order to get a crop planted the first season. Then are run the cheap "home-seekers'" excursions. The tide is becoming as steady as the movement of the ocean, an endless procession of workers pouring out of the East and Middle West into the promised land of the frontier. It has ceased being a boom; it is a permanent feature of our Nation's growth; the outcome of older States' overflowing population and the complete occupancy of their area. The one speculative feature in the exodus is the direction it will take most largely in a given season.

Modern emigration movements are produced principally by the railroads. The advertising departments of the great railway systems have been brought to a high state of efficiency. Is there a failure of crops in central Michigan? The agent of a line reaching down into the Panhandle or up into the Red River Valley will appear, unostentatiously discussing matters with the leading farmers. He has some attractive literature describing the resources of the newer lands, and he soon finds that many are interested. If possible, he has some former dweller in the community return from the West and tell what he has accomplished.

Into one Illinois community came such a witness. He had sold his Illinois farm and gone to the rice country. "I bought one hundred and sixty acres," said he, "for eight dollars an acre, and put seventy-five acres into rice. I irrigated it from a well. The crop was sown in the spring and harvested in September. The first two years we had hard work, but in 1903 I netted fifty dollars an acre from the crop. Better go down and try it—but you can't get any eight-dollar land in my neighborhood; it's worth fifty dollars now." Fifty farmers and their families will emigrate from the county because of that man's testimony.

It is curious that the larger part of the settler movement comes from the old Northwest Territory—west of the Alleghanies, north of the Ohio, and east of the Missouri. "It is like pulling teeth to get a New Englander," remarked an immigration agent. "They are about

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

as impressionable as the Maine woods. When they move it is to the city, not to the prairies. New York and Pennsylvania are a good deal that way, too. Twenty years ago there was a great emigration from those States, mostly by the veterans of the Civil War or by religious sects, but now their younger generations seem, like those of New England, to seek the cities."

The old South is becoming a Mecca for the emigrant. The movement was comparatively slow during the decade from 1890 to 1900, and hence not fully shown in the census report, but it has received of late an astonishing impetus that promises great results. Reports from the Southern cotton States tell of 75,000 Northern and Western farmers settled between New Orleans and Corpus Christi during the past decade, with 3,000,000 acres of farm land, 80,000 acres being devoted to rice, brought under up-to-date farming methods by the newcomers; of a party of 1,000 home-seekers visiting the rice fields of Louisiana; of special trains carrying would-be settlers through the gateways of Memphis, St. Louis, and Kansas City, 2,600 such travelers leaving St. Louis for the South in a single day; of 1,200 farmers from outside settling in the past year on lands along one railway line east of the Mississippi and south of the Potomac; of an old plantation transformed into a flourishing settlement of 400 people; of co-operative work by one Southern railway company that has 1,000 agents in the North; of the transfer of operations to the South; of real estate agents who have been successful in the West; of a steadily increasing movement of individuals and colonies into the agricultural, mineral, and lumbering regions of the South.

The real estate agent is a prime factor in these movements. He reaps a harvest at both ends—receiving a commission from the sale of both the old farm and the new. He works up as many removals as possible and offers flattering inducements to the ones who will begin the exodus. "I'll go if the Smiths will go," says his friend, and then the agent tries hard to get the Smiths.

He gives free stereopticon entertainments, showing pictures of the land, the improvements, the towns, and the crops of the new country. This is a strong argument, and makes an appeal that seldom fails to catch the uneasy settler. Later a committee may be taken, free of charge, to spy out the land. If its report be favorable, it means a great company of movers.

Usually it is favorable, for the railways insist on reliability. It would be folly to allow anything else. The inducement of settlement is worthless unless the settlers stay. Then it means transportation of the families, of their household goods, of their implements and teams; it means the business of a thriving community, and crop-raising where once was but open plain, the grazing-place of flocks and herds.

The immigration agent manages the exodus; he selects the date, the accommodations, the route, and almost chooses the new farms. Once an eager agent locked a company of farmers in their coach at a division point lest they should escape into the hands of rival lines. The passengers discovered the ruse, broke the car windows, and left. One company of River Brethren from the banks of the Susquehanna took over $500,000 in currency, hidden in the pockets of the heads of families, and paid cash for the new homes in central Kansas.

This modern exodus, this constantly moving tide of people from the older to the newer parts of the country, is bringing about changes in the condition of the level lands. The great ranches that extended for miles in every direction, and whose fences inclosed hundreds of thousands of acres, are being broken up. The Capitol ranch of Texas, with its 3,000,000 acres, is being reduced by the selling off of farms; scores of other properties, each with vast holdings of realty, are being divided into small portions, each the home of a family. The Pecos valley of New Mexico, formerly the property of rich ranchmen, is becoming the abode of farmers, who will make the desert blossom as the rose. Thus it is all through the fringe of thinly settled lands that extend beyond the one hundredth meridian and have been

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

considered for years as the domain of the cattleman and the roaming ground of the coyote and the antelope.

One portion of the home-seekers is desirous of taking up homesteads. During the past six years the Government has parted with 86,000,000 acres of its open territory, one-half of this in the past two seasons. At this rate every available acre of tillable land will be filed on before the end of 1906. Many who go to this class of land are former dwellers in the far West.

"I used to know every farmer in the county," said an Oklahoma banker. "Now I don't know a third of them."

"New settlers have come in?"

"Yes, bought out the first comers and improved the farms."

"What has become of those who sold?"

"Moved on—gone to cheaper lands themselves or taken Government claims. They never stop, these Westerners."

They will stop, however, when the last acre of Government land is taken. There will be one or two more Indian land openings, the Indian Territory will be made a white man's country—then there will be no frontier, even in the most conventional meaning of the term.

The irrigation bill, with its provision for a revolving fund to improve arid and semi-arid lands, will this year give $15,000,000 to settlerhood. It will make fertile new areas and add to the possibilities of home-making. While there is room for a million or two families in the unwatered lands, who can tell what population may be supported when the artificial moistening makes crops as certain as the seasons?

The most persistent and earnest of immigration-seekers is the Dominion of Canada. In every weekly paper that the rural delivery carrier takes out among Western farmers is an advertisement paid for by the Canadian Government, offering cheap lands to the settler, and telling how to obtain information of marvelous chances for newcomers. Free transportation is given to representatives of colonies, and the notable accomplishments of the Manitoba soil are set forth in glowing language. It pays. From twenty thousand to forty thousand settlers from the States cross the line every year, taking with them twenty-five thousand car-loads of goods and becoming citizens of the far Northwest. They are few, however, compared with the tremendous procession that overflows the limits of our older States and marches, earnest and hopeful, to conquer our own plains.

The era of cheap lands in America for the most part has gone by. The value of soil is what it will bring in money and pleasure. With the modern comprehension of agriculture, the breaking up of cattle barons' holdings, the development brought about by railroads and by the thorough understanding of the possibilities lying in every tillable quarter-section of Uncle Sam's big farm, the chance for speculation is vanishing. The unremitting exodus is raising values and changing the open lands into prosperous farms and villages—so that even those in the forefront of the movement must have substantial financial equipment if they are to find homes worth having.

The character of immigrants constituting such a movement counts for much. Little can be expected for many years from people whose means are exhausted in reaching their destinations. Their equipment and traveling methods are of the simplest, while after arrival there must be a long struggle against nature and possible reverses before they can hope for a competence. The modern immigrants, like the man from Iowa, have money, They have sold their farms back East at good figures, and not only travel enjoyably but are prepared for adverse seasons when the new home is reached. They are desirable patrons for a railway, and greatly appreciated as dwellers in beginning communities. They may travel on low-priced tickets and prefer a lunch-counter and well-stocked basket to a dining-car, but their thrift is not secured at the expense of health or comfort.

Along with the settler goes the capitalist—and this is one of the most marked features of the modern westward movement.

"Three times in one month I had men come and want to loan me money," said the owner of a claim in the Southwest. "They wanted me to borrow five

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

hundred or seven hundred dollars, and would give me all the time I wanted. But I didn't want to go in debt—most of my neighbors have done it, though."

The farm mortgage draws its highest interest in the new lands. It is only on the edge of things that eight and ten per cent. are known to-day—little wonder that banks are among the first establishments in the neighborhoods, and that the settler who goes without quite enough means to furnish his farm is besought to borrow more.

Thus it is that new communities have to endure far less annoyance and discouragement than did those of early days, when the West was an unknown country and the dwellers therein met strict trial in adversity.

Through the late winter the modern exodus tends toward the Southwest—the call of the south wind appeals to the migrators. Then, as spring comes on, there is a turning of the tide through the St. Paul gateway to the Northwest, and the settlement area of the Dakotas and Montana is pushed farther toward the foothills. The Canadian country is likewise taking its thousands, and the mountain parks with their irrigated fields promise prosperity to all. Throughout the summer the representatives of southern and central California, telling of the land with no winter, and advocating fruit production as a profitable and delightful employment, attract others beyond the Sierras, while the Pacific Northwest continues its advance—probably no State in the Union is increasing in population so rapidly as Washington, and mostly from immigration.

Thus through two-thirds of the year is the human tide moving restlessly, going from the old into the new, out of the known and familiar into the domain of experiment and trial—yet not exactly that, for the strides of science and endeavor have been so great of late years that the great West is an open book, to be read of all men, its text the world-wide theme of opportunity, and its illustrations the accomplishments of those who courageously and intelligently have sought its riches.

The Illustrated History of English Literature[1]

THE massive and imposing "Illustrated History of English Literature," by Richard Garnett and Edmund Gosse, has been completed by the recent issue of the second and the fourth volumes. The pictorial is the unique feature of this work, and it may be said at the outset that the publishers have amply fulfilled their promise to enforce this story of a nation's letters by a larger "appeal to the eye" than has ever before been attempted. All the portraits, all the places that give definiteness to literary associations, have been gathered from the four quarters of the British Islands with such careful search that the reader can now make a mental pilgrimage to the homes and haunts of the great masters of poetry and prose without moving from the easy chair of his library. The old theaters, palaces, gardens, university colleges, where the creators of our imaginative literature played out the human dramas of their lives, one by one, turn the airy nothings of our fancy into shapes and give to famous names their local habitations. The volumes abound with full-page plates, exquisitely reproduced from the oil paintings of notable artists. Many of these portraits, on close inspection, reveal the touches and poses discerned by the contemporary painters, and are therefore interesting side-lights on the contemporary rather than the historic estimates of an author's personality. Raleigh with his earrings, Cowper with his old maid's head-gear, Coleridge strong in the energetic rectitude of his youth, for example, revise our conventional impressions of the men. Some of these pictures, on the other hand, exhibit the mistaken zeal of portrait-painters to force an attitude. Sev-

[1] *The Illustrated History of English Literature.* In 4 volumes. The Macmillan Company, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ern's picture of Keats gives color to the brutal charge of the Scotch reviewers that he was "a sentimental bardling," for Severn has painted the poet in the posture of an anæmic, slippered invalid, and he looks for all the world like "a beautiful soul" trying to recover his bodily health. At the hands of Maclise Dickens fared no better; with the countenance of an angel, the creator of Sam Weller is looking up from his book like David Copperfield when he uttered that closing rhapsody about Agnes. We can think of Shelley as angelic, but not Dickens; his name is too reminiscent of Boz and the traces of cockney dialect. On the whole, however, the portraits are the most admirable contributions to the illustrations.

In the review of the first and third volumes in these columns critical comment was made on the style of Mr. Garnett, and the reading of his second volume confirms the former opinion. Mr. Garnett's scholarship has the calm, judicial comprehensiveness of the learned and the painstaking, but his language moves along with the lumbering dignity of an elephant. At his worst he gives us such indigestible morsels as *hierophant*, *recalcitrating*, *enchiridion*. At his average he tells us that "family unhappiness conduced to Shakespeare's exodus from Stratford," and that "a rare example of continuous hyperbole never trangresses the limits allowable to impassioned feeling." In its wealth of Latinisms his style outrivals Dr. Johnson's. His grammar, too, is not impeccable; on one page there are a misfit verb, a split infinitive, and a logically impossible conjunction. Some of his sentences would exhaust the breath of a vocal reader; in one it is easy to count over a hundred words. This is hardly a style for a "popular" history, and such the publishers announced it to be. But we are willing to forgive Mr. Garnett everything except the adjective Keatsian; if we are to suffer this, it would be far better to observe the poet's request and "write his name in water."

Mr. Garnett has done a service to Bacon. The severity of Pope's anticlimax, describing Bacon as the "wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," is mitigated by a full knowledge of the facts. It was the custom in Bacon's day for a judge to accept presents from litigants after he had decided in their favor. Bacon himself laid down the precept that such offerings should not be made during a process of law, but he did infringe his own rule. When his case came to trial, instead of endeavoring to defend himself, he openly confessed the facts, and, conscious of his actual yet indiscreet integrity, he proved that in most cases he had decided against the donor. Though he took the presents, these did not prejudice his judgments. King James, however, who had excited popular indignation, ungratefully used Bacon as a scapegoat. In consequence, the blot on his escutcheon has been traditionally black, whereas in justice it should be no darker than gray. Mr. Garnett believes that England would have been far better governed if the King had accepted Bacon as his mentor, but, unfortunately, this great constructive genius was "politically a cipher."

In his discussion of the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy Mr. Garnett explains the difficulty of "high culture" in the plays by the theory that Shakespeare had traveled abroad. He must have been in France, he argues, because the French phrases in "Henry V." are idiomatic. He fixes the date of this Continental tour during December, 1585, when Leicester sailed from Harwich with a fleet, because, in "Henry V." again, Shakespeare has given a description of such a naval departure. Of course the *reductio ad absurdum* of such reasoning would be to declare that Shakespeare was a diver because he has pictured the wonders of the deep, or that he must have been in Egypt fifteen hundred years before his birth because he describes Cleopatra's barge, and that Dryden must have been with him, since the latter has a similar picture of the same pageant in "All for Love." These wild conjectures about Shakespeare and his doings are, in truth, old-fashioned. The modern researches in comparative literature have put them all to rout, and have established a more sensible theory. Shakespeare no more had to have his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

eye on the object than did Walter Scott have to have his on Elizabethan England or feudal France. Shakespeare gathered facts and materials from documents, plays, chronicles, anything from the world of print, and these facts and materials he recreated by his all-compelling mastery of language. If he had "high culture," he received much of it from verbal descriptions, illuminated and beautified by the vision of the mind's eye. The great defect of critical scholarship is that it often seems incapable of comprehending the workings of the creative imagination; it does not comprehend how an artist can take a suggestion and complete a picture as Cuvier could take an ankle-joint and reconstruct a mastodon.

If we seem to be captious in our judgment of Mr. Garnett's form, it is for the reason that his style is unsuited to the purpose he has in view. As regards subject matter, his work, on the whole, is more satisfying. If it lacks distinction, it has the excellence of an encyclopædia; that is to say, it is intellectually sound.

For Mr. Gosse's share in the history we have nothing but praise. His work, in fact, could hardly be better done. He gathers in all the essential facts and recreates them in epitomes that appeal both to the intellect as knowledge and to the imagination as life. Simple, trenchant, pithy, his style has the value of vital interpretation and the power of pictorial art. He has the unerring discernment and the gift of expression. To quote the good things from his volume would be to reprint it almost in its entirety. We must content ourselves with a single example:

> Then here is William Blake, for whom the classic traditions and forms have nothing to say at all; whose ethereal imagination and mystic mind have taken their deepest impression from the Elizabethan dramatists and from Ossian; whose aim, fitfully and fevrously accomplished, is to fling the roseate and cerulean fancies of his brain on a gossamer texture, woven out of the songs of Shakespeare and the echoes of Fingal's airy hall; a poet, this, for whom time and habit and the conventions of the age do not exist; who is no more nor less at home in 1785 than he would be in 1585 or 1985; on whom his own epoch, with its tastes and limitations, has left no mark whatever; a being all sensitiveness and lyric passion and delicate aerial mystery.

Mr. Gosse tells us that Sir Walter Scott, once the idol of Europe, was returned to his own countrymen as an antique after the appearance of Balzac. At present Continental criticism relegates him among those whose art has become old-fashioned and whose fame is a recollection. English readers, however, still find him unimpaired—a writer whose "tone" is the most perfect in our literature, in that it contains nothing petulant, morbid, or base.

In his account of the vogue of Lord Byron, Mr. Gosse, unlike some of his compatriot critics, takes the European rather than the insular view to explain his tremendous influence. The time was when Englishmen, going with Carlyle, regarded Byron as "a big sulky dandy," who strutted across the stage like a matinée idol, bewailing his cankering woes, and keeping his eye half open to see the effect on the audience. Such, no doubt, Byron was in the first part of his career. But "the perdurable Byron" was the titanic poet of the Weltschmerz; the poet who, in the face of Metternich and the Holy Alliance, "placed his invincible I with hate and scorn against the forces of oppression;" the poet who inspired Leopardi in Italy, Espronceda in Spain, Puschkin in Russia, Heine in Germany, and Hugo and De Musset in France. If he was not a constructive power for liberty, he was of resistance and revolt, and to the last he maintained his position with that courage which neither submits nor yields. Among the defeated apostles of liberalism he was unconquered, and to his influence, the world over, must be ascribed much of the success of our modern democracy. For, like Rousseau in the preceding generation, he revealed to men that, not in the assumption of divinity by kings, but in the individual will, lay the source of authority and the sovereignty of government.

Mr. Gosse is a critic who is at once vigorous and conscious of his own fallibility; for him an *ipse dixit* is merely an *obiter dictum*. He concludes his literary history of the nineteenth century with an epilogue in which he reviews the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

course of criticism and states his general attitude. A critic, he declares, has a series of æsthetic principles, and these he applies and interprets under the guidance of his own personal temperament. The result is an opinion which serves its time and passes into obscurity by the reversal of a later court of appeal. The little systems have their day and cease to be. This is the fate of all dogmatic codes. The history of criticism is a record of prejudices and misapprehensions. If we should compare the sincere opinions of Ben Jonson, Dryden, Voltaire, Goethe, and Dr. Georg Brandes about Hamlet, we should have difficulty in believing that they were discussing the same character, so varied would be their interpretations. "In our own day we have read in the private letters of Matthew Arnold—one of the most clairvoyant observers of the last generation—judgments on current books and men which are already seen to be patently incorrect."

In conclusion, the reviewer is free to assert that this Illustrated History of English Literature, except for a few minor reservations, is the most complete that has yet appeared, and as such it can justly claim to supersede its predecessors in the field of popular exposition.

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."

Anna the Adventuress. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 320 pages. $1.50.

A sensational story of no literary worth.

Essay on John Milton (An). By Lord Macaulay. (Eclectic English Classics.) The American Book Co., New York. 4½×7¼ in. 85 pages. 20c.

Folly of Others (The). By Neith Boyce. Fox, Duffield & Co., New York. 4¾×7½ in. 232 pages.

A common spirit runs through all the stories in this volume, a clear vision of the grim realities of life, tinged slightly with cynicism, and wholesome in final effect. Some of the tales are set in California, others apparently in Eastern cities. The most elaborate and thoughtful is "A Provident Woman," the most beautiful and appealing is "The Mother."

Four Roads to Paradise. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. Illustrated. The Century Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 347 pages. $1.50.

This thoroughly modern story holds the attention despite the reader's exasperation with the very human foibles of the characters, from the young minister who "may accomplish great things if the women will let him alone," to the lady who begins a search for happiness on the basis that "if only one can be happy, it might as well be I as the other one." The movement never flags, the talk is bright if superficial, and the contrasts between the various individuals are well brought out.

Greater America. By Archibald R. Colquhoun. With Maps. Harper & Bros., New York. 6×9 in. 436 pages. $2.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Historians' History of the World (The): A Comprehensive Narrative of the Rise and Development of Nations as Recorded by over Two Thousand of the Great Writers of All Ages. Edited, with the Assistance of a Distinguished Board of Advisers and Contributors, by Henry Smith Williams, LL.D. In 25 vols. Vol. VI. **The Early Roman Empire.** Vol. VII. **The Later Roman Empire.** Vol. X. **Spain and Portugal.** Vol. XII. **France, 1715-1815.** Illustrated. The Outlook Co., New York. 7×10½ in.

Reserved for later notice.

History of the United States of America. By Henry William Elson. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×8 in. 954 pages. $1.75, net.

Reserved for later notice.

House in the Woods (The). By Arthur Henry. Illustrated. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 323 pages. $1.50.

"Back to nature" is the modern cry, if we heed the many books written in recent years by those who experiment or theorize upon the subject. The author of "An Island Cabin" finally abandoned both cabin and city and went to live in the Catskills. He relates his quiet and most useful adventures in a curiously matter-of-fact tone, varied by flights toward philosophy and idealism quite surprising in their suddenness. He and Nancy built their House in the Woods, and in the process made friends with all their working neighbors. They soon found, however, that if they would live in their palace of dreams they must do the chores. Incessant toil, weary muscles, and some disappointments went to the taming of their mountain farm, but contentment followed, and with cows, chickens, pigs, and products of field and fruit trees, the author and Nancy settled down to cozy winter life, the mercury in the twenties below zero, and for diversion a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

country dance every three weeks. We are truly grateful to Mr. Henry that he has spared us the interpretation of the wild life about him. He confines his study of character to human beings, and slowly learns the lessons of the forest, which are revealed only to the man willing to work and wrest a living from timber, rock, stream, and soil.

How to Identify Old China. By Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson. Illustrated. George Bell & Sons, London. 5½×8½ in. 165 pages.

With its comprehensive description and numerous illustrations of specimens and hallmarks, this book will render valuable aid to the amateur collector of old English china.

How to Do Beadwork. By Mary White. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 142 pages. 90c., net.

To those who wish to learn the craft of beading, which may be pursued either as an art or a diversion, or as a means for making charming gifts, we commend this manual of Miss White's. The instructions given are plain and definite, the illustrations are numerous and useful, and the directions regarding beads and thread and looms are thorough and practical.

How to Sleep. Edited by Marian M. George. F. J. George, Berwyn, Ill. 5½×7¾ in. 95 pages. 50c.

Inventions of the Idiot (The). By John Kendrick Bangs. Harper & Bros., New York. 4¼×7 in. 185 pages. $1.25.

Admirers of Mr. Bangs's humor will be pleased to renew the acquaintance of the "Cheerful Idiot" in these pages, wherein he sets forth in a series of breakfast-table conversations numerous characteristic schemes for "the amelioration of the condition of the civilized."

Later Adventures of Wee MacGregor. By J. J. Bell. Harper & Bros., New York. 4½×7 in. 214 pages. $1.25.

One does not always understand the speech of "Wee MacGregor," but there is no more doubt of its naturalness in the reader's mind than there is of the truth and charm of the characters of the little boy and his doting relatives. These "later adventures" of the small Scotchman should win for him new friends, as they will hold the old.

Leviathan, or the Matter, Forme, & Power, of a Common-Wealth Ecclesiasticall and Civill. By Thomas Hobbes. Edited by A. R. Waller. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×8 in. 532 pages.

A new edition in one substantial volume of a book which is one of the authorities in English writing, originally issued in 1651. The present edition is a reprint from the copy of the first issue, with only such changes in spelling as would make the text more available to the eye of the modern reader, and with such changes in punctuation as will secure the same effect. A brief index of persons and places other than Scriptural has been added at the end of the volume, and a list of readings different from the accepted text. The book is printed from a type of good size and is a substantial piece of workmanship.

Life of John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts, 1861–1865. By H. Greenleaf Pearson. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. $5, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Little Mitchell: Story of a Mountain Squirrel. By Margaret W. Morley. Illustrated. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 5×7½ in. 230 pages.

A very pretty little story of a squirrel rescued from death in his babyhood and carried all the way to Boston from his native Carolina mountain, where he grows into a very affectionate if mischievous pet.

Manchuria and Korea. By H. J. Whigham. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5¾×9 in. 245 pages. $2, net.

Merely a superficial account of the author's travels and observations in Manchuria and Korea shortly after the suppression of the Boxer uprising. It contains some interesting information relative to the theater of war in the Far East, but is loosely written and has the fatal defect of being given over largely to speculations concerning the relations between Japan and Russia, speculations which were proved erroneous even before the work went to press. Such a statement as, "One is more and more convinced that what used to be talked about a short time ago as the inevitable war between Russia and Japan is destined to end in smoke, since the Japanese have already lost their great opportunity," makes strange reading nowadays. The book is prefaced with a note in which it is stated that "the following chapters were written by the author at the close of 1903, but, owing to his sudden departure for the seat of war, he had no opportunity of revising them." It is a pity that he did not commission a friend to execute the much-needed revision, or, better still, withhold his work until his return from the seat of that war which he had predicted would not eventuate.

Memoirs of a Baby (The). By Josephine Daskam. Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×7½ in. 271 pages. $1.50.

Josephine Daskam has made herself an authority on child life, especially the most human side of it—the side of mischief, of humor, of inventiveness, of occasional destructiveness, and always of thorough humanness. This volume is one of her most characteristic pieces of work. She seems to have penetrated to the inner consciousness of the baby, and not only made clear what is there, but also brought out the characteristics and traits of male and female relatives of various degrees of consanguinity. "The Memoirs of a Baby" probably does not belong to permanent literature; but in this strenuous and intense age it is one of the books that ought to be read by way of rest and relaxation.

Methods of Industrial Peace. By Nicholas Paine Gilman. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. $1.60, net.

We unhesitatingly commend this work to the earnest consideration of our readers. It is a sane and unbiased examination of present-day conditions in the world of labor,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and a sincere effort to suggest practical means for the promotion of good relations between employer and employed. Written at once from the standpoint of the three parties involved in every industrial dispute—capital, labor, and the public—it presents the case of each clearly, and at the same time dwells upon not only the rights but the duties of each. Their interdependence cannot be a matter of discussion, but it is, unfortunately, true that this interdependence is often not recognized, and the need of effecting methods for the establishment of its permanent recognition is urgent. The events of recent years have brought forcibly home the imperfections of a system whereby industrial war is so frequent that it may almost be called the prevailing condition. Professor Gilman, ever careful to substantiate his statements by statistics and references to trustworthy authorities, points out that during the period 1881–1900 there were in the United States 22,793 strikes and 1,005 lockouts, entailing a loss to employees of $306,683,233 and to employers of $142,659,104, the total number of persons thrown out of work being 6,610,001. As he says, "These are large figures for a civilized country to face." The specific problem, therefore, is the prevention of strikes and lockouts, and to this problem he applies himself with energy and directness. An essential condition is the acknowledgment by employer and employed of the right of each to organize in "unions." A second essential is the incorporation of such organizations to make binding the joint agreement, or "collective bargain," to use Mrs. Sidney Webb's happy term, entered into by employer and employed as contracting parties. The objections of the trade-unions to incorporation are reviewed and frankly criticised, the author holding, however, that the law should carefully specify for what purposes the unions are incorporated. "If trade-unionists are sincerely afraid that incorporation will expose them to persecution in the way of litigation for damages," he pointedly observes, "they might at least reconcile themselves to incorporation for special purposes—mainly for the purpose of forming trade agreements with employers' associations, for which both parties could be held legally responsible." Into the trade agreements themselves should always enter a clause providing for the resort to some form of arbitration in the event of disputes arising under the agreements. This, as Professor Gilman says, is a point of the first importance. Of great importance also is the formation of "conciliation committees" in every industrial establishment, for the purpose of settling minor grievances that might reach large proportions. Briefly, this is his programme for the upbuilding of industrial peace. Beyond it, however, in the event of the failure of the contracting parties to adjust their difficulties themselves, or "resort freely to external voluntary agencies like the National Civic Federation or to State boards of arbitration," lies the question of the development of some form of compulsory arbitration, or, as the author prefers to call it, "legal regulation" of labor disputes. The form chiefly commending itself to him is that so successfully employed in New Zealand; but he acknowledges that it has yet to stand the test of "hard times," and that neither England nor America is ready for its introduction. We would add that Professor Gilman's detailed survey of the history, aims, and methods of trade-unionism in English-speaking countries, an integral part of his work, is characterized by the liberality and avoidance of pedantry that are noticeable in the development of his leading theme.

Modern Crisis in Religion (The). By George C. Lorimer. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×8½ in. 278 pages. $1, net.

Dr. Lorimer has done well in bringing this topic forward. Whether one agree or not with his conclusions as to where the weak point is, it is certain that institutional or organized religion, as represented by the churches, has to some serious extent lost its grip on the community. Consequently there is a crisis, that is, a serious question whether the grip can be strengthened, or whether it will still further weaken. There was such a crisis a century ago, when French atheism was popular. To-day the crisis is not from an intellectual but a moral cause. Dr. Lorimer's chapter on "The Arrest of Ethical Progress" makes this plain, though he does not put it, as he might, into the focus of his argument. He holds that the age is practically at a standstill morally; that the Church has not fulfilled her duty of moral leadership; that there is need of an ethical revival, a correction of her moral "astigmatism." The practical aspects of the crisis are very clearly presented in chapters on "The Religious Problem of the City," "The Redemption of the City," "Christ and the Country Church," "The Church and the Workshop," in a way to lead the thoughtful to heart-searching reflection. But we regard it as strikingly wrong to aver that Biblical criticism has put the very existence of the Church "at stake," while "teachers claiming to be orthodox are sapping the foundations of her faith." This is simply confounding faith in Christ with belief in creeds, and faith in divine revelation with special interpretations of its record. Nor can we share Dr. Lorimer's fear that "The Peril of Protestantism" is in the growth of prelatical and Romanist interests. On the whole, however, these chapters are a timely contribution to a discussion out of which both truth and deed must come.

New Century History of the United States (The). By Edward Eggleston. Illustrated. The American Book Co., New York. 5½×8¼ in. 453 pages.

Old-Time Schools and School-Books. By Clifton Johnson. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×8 in. 380 pages. $2, net.

One is not obliged to have fully developed antiquarian tastes to enjoy this book, though

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

doubtless to the true antiquary it will give most joy. It is a storehouse of relics—delightfully quaint reprints of texts and cuts from a wonderful collection of superannuated primers, spellers, and other manuals—and a mine of information concerning educational beginnings in this country, entertainingly worked for the reader's benefit.

Our Mountain Garden. By Mrs. Theodore Thomas (Rose Fay). Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5¼×7¾ in. 212 pages. $1.50, net.

An especial pleasure awaits the reader of the story of "Felsengarten," as Mrs. Thomas calls her home-made mountain garden lying upon a slope in the New Hampshire hills looking out towards Mount Lafayette. Endowed with a love of the soil and a fine sense of the artistic uses of color, and aided by an "encouraging husband" (not a "man of wrath"), Mrs. Thomas began to develop the beauties of the wilderness, and succeeded in guiding, not restraining, them. She is a modest gardener—referring to the "wise ones" who know everything about flowers and are quite willing to advise—and inspires timid folk with a new ardor for conquest. Her lily-bed, her blossoming stone wall, her devotion to real manual toil, and the charming results perceptible in her spirit as well as in the photographs she shares with us, all prove the blessing of work out-of-doors. We cannot doubt the benefit that the "Meister" Theodore Thomas received from "Felsengarten"—a calming, strengthening influence after a strenuous winter of music in crowded cities.

Outlines of Pastoral Theology: For Young Ministers and Students. Translated and Edited by the late Rev. William Hastie, D.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 78 pages. 75c., net.

Rat-Trap (The). By Dolf Wyllarde. John Lane, New York. 5×7½ in. 299 pages.

A study of a small British island dependency in which the few military and civil officers and their wives wearily struggle against tedium and temptation like rats in a trap. There is not a little that is objectionable in the story, and one especially revolts at the ease with which the young woman, widowed by the plotting of the commandant who sends her husband to disgrace and death as David did Uriah, accepts the commandant's love.

Religion and Liberty: Addresses and Papers at the Second International Council of Unitarian and Other Religious Thinkers and Workers held in Amsterdam, September, 1903. Edited by P. H. Hugenholtz, Jr. Late E. J. Brill, Leyden. 5×7½ in. 519 pages.

Rather more than half of the addresses collected in this volume, including translations, are in English; the remainder are in German, French, and Dutch. Some of them are of special importance; among such are the addresses of Professor Pfleiderer, of Berlin, Professor Réville, of Paris, Professor Montet, of Geneva, and the Rev. P. H. Wicksteed, of London. Three addresses by American delegates, Dr. I. H. Crooker, of Ann Arbor, Dr. S. A. Eliot, and Mr. E. D. Mead, of Boston, are included in the volume.

Republican Party (The): A History of its Fifty Years' Existence and a Record of its Measures and Leaders, 1854–1904. By Francis Curtis. In 2 vols. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 6×9 in. $6, net.

Reserved for later notice.

Robert Burns. By T. F. Henderson. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 4¼×7 in. 202 pages. $1, net.

This is a friendly biography, in which an earnest effort is made to show in small compass the development of the famous bard's genius through his checkered career. Here and there we observe a distinct tendency to deal over-leniently with the poet's shortcomings, but, viewed as a whole, the work is characterized by candor, and we are left with a fairly comprehensive picture and a good idea of the part played by heredity and environment in molding Burns. In regard to the study of Burns the man, however, it is to be noted that Mr. Henderson fails to bring out the fact that, so far as worldly success was concerned, the poet's greatest enemy was himself. That the biographer is not lacking in critical acumen is, on the other hand, amply evident, and never more so than in the studied estimate of Burns's place in the world of letters, with which the work closes. Here any disposition to hero-worship is sternly repressed, and as a result Mr. Henderson arrives at an eminently fair and just appraisal. The little volume abounds in useful information about the interesting history connected with many of the minor as well as of the major poems, and will serve admirably as an introduction to the study of Burns.

Robert Burns. By Thomas Carlyle. (Eclectic English Classics.) The American Book Co., New York. 4½×7¼ in. 90 pages. 20c.

Rulers of Kings. By Gertrude Atherton. Harper & Bros., New York. 5×7½ in. 413 pages.

If by any chance Royalty should read Mrs. Atherton's book, we doubt not it would be taken as a specimen of American humor, always so difficult of comprehension to the foreigner. But the author takes herself and her remarkable hero (a thirty-year-old New York billionaire and ruler of kings) and his equally amazing sister with entire seriousness. It is the reader's privilege, however, to get from these, as from all pages, amusement if he can and will.

Social Progress: A Year Book and Encyclopædia of Economic, Industrial, Social, and Religious Statistics, 1904. By Josiah Strong. The Baker & Taylor Co., New York. 5½×8½ in. 273 pages. $1, net.

A very useful reference-book, containing not only statistics in tabulated form, but summarized statements of social conditions and advance. The field covered is very wide. Census figures, vital, commercial, industrial, educational, and religious statistics, reform movements, directories of societies and journals, addresses of writers and leaders in social reform, and a classified bibliography, are included, with a full index.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Specific reforms are described by their advocates, with, however, discrimination and brevity. Conditions in foreign countries are reported by authorities on the ground. We expect to have occasion to consult this book frequently.

Story of the Bible Society (The). By William Canton. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 362 pages. $2, net.

The organization of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1804 was the first important act of Christian union between antagonistic sects. It was a marvelous victory of peace in the troublous time of war, when England was under arms in dread of French invasion. Born and cradled in that stormy period, this Society has ever been the indispensable ally of the missions of the modern Church. This narrative of its work, gradually spreading around the habitable globe, has a fascinating interest for all to whom the Bible is *the* book. Many a glimpse of eventful history occurs, and many a touching incident. It is a remarkable fact that it was during a period of extreme social distress and disturbance in England, after the close of the Napoleonic wars, that the Bible Society was able to expand its operations through the country, forming its branches and associations chiefly among the classes that felt most keenly the burdens of the time. This recalls Lowell's saying that there is dynamite enough in the New Testament to wreck our social system, if not handled carefully.

Trade Unionism and British Industry: A Reprint of "The Times" Articles on "The Crisis in British Industry." With an Introduction by Edwin A. Pratt. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5×8¼ in. 244 pages. $1.50, net.

The papers comprising this study of the industrial situation in England originally appeared in the London "Times," and are now offered in book form as a contribution to the literature bearing upon the fiscal campaign. Indeed, they owe their republication to the suggestion of several "Times" letter-writers that what England needs is not so much a tariff wall as trade-union reform. To this view the author clearly inclines. The burden of his argument, as he explores the depths to which British industries have fallen, is to foist the blame upon the trades-unionists, ascribing the existing depression to their "tyranny," to their desire to equalize opportunities by restricting the output of the individual, and to their hostility to the introduction of labor-saving machinery. This policy, in turn, he lays at the door of the Socialist propaganda among the working people of England. His indictment is scathing, but it has the essential weakness of its kind—the presentation of only one side of the case—and it is not at all surprising that the articles, upon their original appearance, were met by spirited rejoinders from labor leaders and writers, including the well-known Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb. Mr. Pratt deplores the bandying of recriminations, and professes to be moved by an ardent desire for industrial peace, but his general tone is provocative of war rather than of peace. Throughout he marshals his evidence in a fashion that cannot commend itself to impartial readers, who, recognizing the fact that the unions have too often committed excesses, realize, on the other hand, that the employers cannot plead that they have always adopted principles of equity in dealing with their men. Undoubtedly England, as America, has suffered from abuses of the power placed in the hands of trades-unions, but it cannot be said that the alignment of employers and employed in hostile camps will assist to the solution of the problem of developing in each, not only recognition of their community of interests, but the altruistic spirit, with the putting of duties in their proper place before rights. This is the problem that must be solved, and one moderate, impartial effort to solve it happily is assuredly worth far more than an ocean of diatribes.

Transfigured Sackcloth and Other Sermons (The). By the Rev. W. L. Watkinson. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 237 pages. $1.25, net.

The twelve discourses collected under this title were given as noonday addresses to a popular audience in Manchester, England. They deal with a subject not often thoroughly treated in the modern pulpit—Sin. The dark side of the world, and the illumination it may obtain from Christ as the Light of the world, are forcibly and impressively exhibited from various points of view, and the effect of the whole is cumulative. What is needed is to extend the general treatment here given to sin in the abstract view of it to *sins* in their concrete and particular reality. We think Mr. Wilkinson errs in attributing religious degeneration to theological heresy. In the instances he cites, the post-apostolic and post-reformation churches, it was primarily due to moral decline.

Trees of Northeastern America (The): The Shrubs of Northeastern America. By Charles S. Newhall. Illustrated. (Two Vols. in One.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 6×8½ in. 249 pages. $2.

Trusts versus The Public Welfare. By H. C. Richie. R. F. Fenno & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 232 pages.

Word at St. Kavins's (The). By Bliss Carman. Scott-Thaw Co., New York. 5½×7½ in. 29 pages. $2.50.

Reserved for later notice.

Works of Charles and Mary Lamb. Edited by E. V. Lucas. Vol. IV. **Dramatic Specimens of the Garrick Plays.** G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 6×9 in. 643 pages. $2.25.

Comment was made on this edition in The Outlook of December 26, 1903.

Works of William Makepeace Thackeray. (Kensington Edition.) **The Virginians.** In 3 Vols. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5½×9 in. $2 per vol. (Sold by Subscription only.)

Comment was made on this edition in The Outlook of April 16.

Writings on American History, 1902. By Ernest Cushing Richardson and Anson Ely Morse. The Library Book Store, Princeton, N. J. 7×10 in. 294 pages.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Correspondence

Letters addressed to the Editors of The Outlook, to receive any attention whatever, must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Names will not be published if a request to that effect is made by the writer, but no attention, either personal or editorial, can be paid to anonymous communications.

A Business Proposition: A Plantation School

[In many respects the following letter is as persuasive a statement of the views of Governor Vardaman as we have seen. The only comment we shall make is that Governor Vardaman himself would have more influence if he would constructively promote the sort of education which is described in the subjoined letter, and be as open-minded toward the higher education of the negro as the writer of the letter would have the critics of Governor Vardaman be toward him.—THE EDITORS.]

To the Editors of The Outlook:

The South has spent more than $100,000,000 on public schools for negroes, and every Southern State is now supporting such schools. This proves that the white people South favor educating the negro. Such opposition as there is was caused chiefly by unwise efforts of good people who were not familiar with conditions South, and by the failures in education through poor teachers poorly paid for a few months.

The most serious business problem on the large cotton plantation now is getting and keeping tenants. A plantation that furnished a good school would never lack tenants. The school should run six days of the week, twelve months of the year. Rent should be high enough to include tuition, and every lease should provide that all children between six and twelve years old should go to school every day except Sundays and legal holidays. If an occasional tenant failed to comply, move him off. It would be easy to fill his place.

Employ capable negro teachers who would live on the plantation with their families year after year, and be a wholesome influence for the adults as well as teach the children.

Double the capacity of the school plant by teaching one set of children from eight to twelve o'clock, and another set from one to five. In those short sessions the children would do the best school work of which they were capable, spending the rest of the time in fresh air and sunshine doing the light work of the farm. The habits of industry acquired under proper school discipline and training would enable them to do in a few hours more and better farm work than they now do in many hours.

From twelve to fifteen, the child should farm during the busy seasons and go to school the rest of the time. At fifteen he could become a full-fledged farmer while still under parental control. At twenty-one he could be an efficient farmer with good habits. He would probably marry early and continue farming.

This is not opposing higher education for the negro. Let the individual negro get for himself all the education he can. As long as the mass of negroes are getting much less, there is no occasion for white men to quarrel over higher education. The education about which there is no dispute needs all the means and energy available.

Schools for young men and young women reach very few negroes. As a rule, the students are not well prepared when they enter and much has to be undone; they have had very little home training. The young man finds himself struggling with the problems of a common-school education—work that he could have done when a child better and with greater benefit to himself. Besides, acquiring a common-school education is a child's task, and there is a man's work for every man.

The young man who leaves the farm to go to school seldom goes back to work on the farm. The young white man has many chances in other lines. How about the chances of the colored man, North or South?

Governor Vardaman has been criticised at long range on account of his views on educating the negro. If his critics who have never done anything relating to the negro except talk could see at close range what Governor Vardaman has seen, they would think more and possibly talk less. They seriously hamper those who try to get results.

If Governor Vardaman had an opportunity to see the results of education that educates; that would take the negro children on the plantations of Mississippi just as they are, make worthy men and women of them, and leave them on the plantations, nobody would give such a movement more cordial support than he.

He is on the ground, and is intelligent, generous, and manly. If he is mistaken, there is a way to convince him of his error. Probably nobody would be quicker to recognize truth that was demonstrated in everyday life in Mississippi. Surely those who set themselves up as competent advisers as to what is practicable in Mississippi, when they have never been there, have ceased to be modest.

If you want to be helpful, go to Mississippi and join Governor Vardaman where you find him. Don't require him to discard im-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mediately the experience of a lifetime and follow you, a novice. Get into harness and pull your wagon along his road as far as you can. The fork ahead according to your map? You may quit before you reach it. You may even change your mind. Have you noticed what happens to Northern men who live South? It is immaterial whether they are learned or ignorant, good or bad. Not even bishops are exceptions. How does Governor Vardaman compare with Bishop Brown, of Arkansas and Ohio? If you object to Bishop Brown, name a man who fairly represents Northern men who have lived South for some years and have not been professional politicians.

JOHN M. F. ERWIN.

Verdicts Against Trades-Unions

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In The Outlook of April 30, under the head "Holding a Trades-Union Responsible," you speak of a verdict of $500 damages in the suit brought by a firm of building contractors against the Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Union of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. It is noted as if the proceeding were an unusual one in the East.

In January, 1889, N. & C. G. Parker, a firm of contracting bricklayers of Cincinnati, Ohio, recovered a verdict against the Bricklayers' Union of that city for $3,700 damages for boycott declared against the plaintiffs. A boycott was also declared against Moores & Co., a firm which had supplied the Parkers with lime and other building material. They sued for damages, and in March, 1889, recovered a verdict against the Bricklayers' Union for $2,250 damages. This latter case was tried before the Hon. William H. Taft, now Secretary of War, then Judge of the Superior Court.

Judge Buchwalter's charge in the Parker case will be found reported in the tenth volume Ohio Decisions, reprint, page 458; also in the twenty-first volume of the Cincinnati Law Bulletin, at page 223. The judgment in that case was affirmed by the Circuit Court and subsequently by the Supreme Court, without report. See 51 Ohio State, 603. The Moores case was reserved from the special term to the general term of the Superior Court, where Judge Noyes, formerly United States Minister to France, and Judge Moore sat with Judge Taft. The opinion of Judge Taft in that case has been recognized as one of the leading authorities on the subject of boycotts. It is found reported in 23 Cincinnati Weekly Law Bulletin, page 48; also 10 Ohio Decisions, reprint, page 665. The judgment in this case was affirmed by the Supreme Court, without report, 51 O. S. 605.

J. C. HARPER.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

"A School at the Corner of Asia"

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Rector Grant's picturesque article, "A School at the Corner of Asia," which was such an interesting feature of this week's Outlook, was somewhat meager in its account of the origin of the Anglo-Chinese School at Singapore, whose work he justly considers so significant. He says: "The school was founded by Mr. Oldham, now a clergyman in Columbus, Ohio, and acting, I believe, as the agent of the American Methodist Board."

Information in regard to "the School at the Corner of Asia" is readily accessible at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, New York City (Methodist Mission rooms), a few doors from Rector Grant's study. For this is one of the schools under the care of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The founder, the Rev. W. F. Oldham, is one of the most distinguished of Methodist missionaries in Asia. He was sent to Singapore by Bishop Hurst in 1884 to plant a new mission in the Straits Settlements, and was almost immediately impressed by the educational opportunity which was open at this "cross-roads of the East." The school was begun in 1886, and is now, as it has always been, wholly self-supporting and wholly under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. In 1901 the Rev. Dr. Oldham was recalled to America to aid the Board in presenting the needs of the foreign work to the Church at home. Another missionary, the Rev. Charles S. Buchanan, is now principal of the Anglo-Chinese School.

It is a hopeful sign that denominational jealousies are yielding to the influence of such journals as The Outlook when a Churchman finds so much to admire in a "sectarian" enterprise; but Rector Grant's failure to recognize this institution as a fruit of Methodist Episcopal zeal and foresight seems to indicate that your valuable journal has further work to do before the millennial dawn.

Plainfield, New Jersey. J. R. J.

Doing His Part

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Perhaps as pendant to Mr. Riis's book you will like this little story of Western life and President Roosevelt's influence among our high hills.

In the Sierras last summer I came across a woodchopper standing beside a huge new-fallen tree. It was rotten at the core, and, knowing he was paid by the cord, not by the day, I asked him how he happened to cut it. "Well," he said, "when the President was out here last spring, he said we ought to take care of the forests for the sake of those who come after us; and because he said it, I thought I'd like to do my part." W.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Sweet Spring full of sweet days and roses. A box where sweets compacted lie.

—Geo. Herbert.

Spring opens wide
Her casements now,
And winged blossoms
Perch on every bough.

—Old Rhyme.

Like a Glimpse Through the Window of Spring

NABISCO SUGAR WAFERS

As sweet as honeyed blossoms; as exquisite as nectared fruits; as delicate as the fragrance of the opening buds.

A confection to be served alone or with dessert; at the luncheon or dinner; with a sherbet or ice; with beverage or fruit. The crowning touch to the afternoon tea or tete-a-tete luncheon. To be had in Vanilla, Chocolate, Lemon, Orange and Mint.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The only dog proof lid

For Garbage
open cans are unsanitary—offensive.
Witt's Corrugated Can
has close-fitting lid, shuts in all odor. Impossible for dogs to scatter contents. Made of steel, galvanized. Will outwear two of any other can. See that "Witt's Corrugated Can" is stamped in the lid. Get "*Witt's Pail*" for carrying garbage.
Ask your dealer, if he hasn't it, write us.
THE WITT CORNICE CO., Dept. 0, Cincinnati, O.

Established 1860
150 Varieties
Esterbrook's Steel Pens
Sold Everywhere
The Best Pens Made

"Face value" is what you value your face at. If rightly, you use Williams' Shaving Soap.
Williams' Shaving Sticks and Tablets sold everywhere.
The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

Non-Heatable Asbestos
Table Covers and Dish Mats
FOR
PROTECTION OF DINING TABLES
FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and
135 West 41st Street, New York

Whitman's
Chocolates and Confections
The most delicious product of the candy making art.
Sold everywhere
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
1316 Chestnut St., Phila.

Cures Dyspepsia
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
Sweetens the stomach.
Promotes assimilation.
Sold on its merits for 60 years.
"WHAT USERS SAY."
"Fifteen years ago I was a very sick man from indigestion; your Seltzer Aperient restored my health; when I have any symptoms now, I use it and help is always at hand."
"I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia but since using Seltzer Aperient, 'don't know what dyspepsia is,' have had eight others use it."
50c. and $1.00 at druggists or by mail from
THE TARRANT CO., 21 Jay St., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IN AN OLD TRUNK

Baby Finds a Bottle of Carbolic Acid and Drinks it

While the mother was unpacking an old trunk a little 18-months-old baby got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid while playing on the floor and his stomach was so badly burned it was feared he would not live, for he could not eat ordinary foods. The mother says, in telling of the case:

"It was all two doctors could do to save him, as it burnt his throat and stomach so bad that for two months after he took the poison nothing would lay on his stomach. Finally I took him into the country and tried new milk, and that was no better for him. His Grandma finally suggested Grape-Nuts, and I am thankful I adopted the food, for he commenced to get better right away and would not eat anything else. He commenced to get fleshy and his cheeks like red roses and now he is entirely well.

"I took him to Matamoras on a visit, and every place we went to stay to eat he called for Grape-Nuts, and I would have to explain how he came to call for it as it was his main food.

"The names of the physicians who attended the baby are Dr. Eddy of this town and Dr. Geo. Gale, of Newport, O., and anyone can write to me or to them and learn what Grape-Nuts food will do for children and grown-ups too." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

REDUCED PRICE SALE

Suits and Skirts

MADE TO YOUR ORDER

Nothing Ready-Made

WE GUARANTEE TO FIT YOU

$10.00	Suits now	$7.50	
20.00	" "	15.00	
30.00	" "	22.50	
40.00	" "	30.00	
$ 5.00	Skirts now	$3.75	
8.00	" "	6.00	
12.00	" "	9.00	
20.00	" "	15.00	

Prices also Reduced on Jackets, Traveling Suits, Rain Coats, etc.

We Prepay Express Charges to Any Part of the United States.

As we wish to reduce our stock of Summer materials, we will make to order, **for a few weeks only,** any of our Suits, Skirts, and Jackets from any of our materials at **one-fourth** less than Catalogue prices.

120 Styles and 400 Materials from which to Select

This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a well-made and well-finished garment at a greatly reduced price, but you must act quickly if you wish to take advantage of this sale.

SAMPLES AND CATALOGUE FREE

Our stock contains all the new light-weight materials particularly adapted for Summer wear, such as Mohairs, Brilliantines, Siciliennes, Etamines, Voiles, Tweeds, mannish mixtures, etc., as well as firmer materials for traveling dresses and walking suits.

We send clear and explicit directions for taking your measurements, and we guarantee to fit you.

Any garment that fails to give entire satisfaction may be returned promptly and we will refund your money.

One customer writes: "My suit is satisfactory in every detail. There is not the slightest alteration necessary, and I can put it on and wear it just as it came from your hands. Any one who appreciates good workmanship and perfect-fitting garments should certainly order from you."

If you are contemplating the purchase of a garment, write to-day for **samples of materials** and **Catalogue No. 49**—sent FREE by return mail to any part of the U. S. Kindly mention the colors you desire, as this will enable us to send samples of exactly what you wish.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.

119 and 121 West 23d St., New York City

Mail Orders Only. *No Branches or Agents.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

$30 COLORADO AND RETURN

From Chicago daily June 1 to September 30. Correspondingly low rates from all other points.

Two fast trains per day. The Colorado Special, solid through train, over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. Only one night from Chicago; two nights en route from the Atlantic Seaboard via the

Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line

Send two-cent stamp for folders and booklets, with list of hotels and boarding houses, rates and much valuable information concerning railway fares, scenery, climate, etc.

All agents sell tickets via this line.

W. B. KNISKERN,
Pass'r Traffic Mgr. C. & N.-W. Ry.,
CHICAGO.

UNION PACIFIC
THE OVERLAND ROUTE

NW265

TRUST COMPANY OF DALLAS
Non-Fluctuating Investments

Net Income 5% to 6%

First Mortgages on Real Estate.
Growing Section of Great Resources.
Values Increasing; Security Improving.
Fifteen Years' Successful Experience.
Address the Company at Dallas, Texas,
Or its Eastern Agents,

O'Connor & Kahler, Bankers
49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Rest
AND
Comfort

...THE.

"Inside Inn"

The Only Hotel Inside the Gates
World's Fair
St. Louis

Cool, clean, quiet. Over 2,000 Rooms—with and without Bath. Dining-room seats 2,500. Splendid service. Rates include daily admission. Save time, money, and trouble by living right inside the grounds. Rates $1.50 to $5.50 European, $3.00 to $7.00 American plan. Reservations may be made any time up to December 1.

Write for Booklet

INSIDE INN, *World's Fair Grounds*
ST. LOUIS

OUR PLAN

Enables you to control and have the full earning power of $500.00 upon the payment of $25.00.

Other plans do not offer such advantages.

On page six of our booklet "How most millionaires make their money" you'll find our plan set out.

If you wish to *make* your money make money for you — ask for booklet.

CAMPBELL INVESTMENT COMPANY
614 Royal Insurance Bldg., Chicago

—JUST ISSUED!—

Devotional Songs

EDITED BY THREE FAMOUS COMPOSERS AND COMPILERS

DOANE, KIRKPATRICK AND MAIN

One-half new songs that will never grow old.
One-half old songs that will always be new.
$25 per 100; 30 cts. per copy, postpaid.
A returnable copy for examination will be sent on request.
THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York and Chicago.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Do You Want to Know

bout the most delightful places in this untry to spend the summer? A region sy to get to, beautiful scenery, pure, acing, cool air, plenty of attractive re-rts, good hotels, good fishing, golf, mething to do all the time—economical ving, health, rest, and comfort. Then rite to-day (enclosing 2c. stamp to pay ostage) and mention this magazine and e will send you our 1904 edition of Michigan in Summer," containing 64 ages, 200 pictures, maps, hotel rates, etc., nd interesting information about this mous resort region reached by the rand Rapids and Indiana Railway, The Fishing Line," Petoskey, Bay View, arbor Point, Wequetonsing, Walloon ake, Crooked Lake, Mackinac Island, raverse City, Northport. A fine train ervice, fast line, excellent dining cars, c., from St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago. C. L. Lockood, General Passenger Agent, Grand apids and Indiana Railway, Grand apids, Michigan.

World's Fair Illustrated Free

The folder of the Wabash Railroad, ist out, gives twenty-four half-tone views f the World's Fair at St. Louis and a ouble-page map, in colors, of the Exosition Grounds; also a double-page ap of St. Louis. The reading matter is large, clear type and gives all the infornation needed in condensed and concise rm.

Copies can be obtained by applying in erson, or will be sent free by sending ddress to H. B. McClellan, General astern Agent, Wabash Railroad, 387 roadway, New York City.—*Jersey City ournal.*

Summer Excursions

Via Michigan Central, "The Niagara alls Route," to the Thousand Islands, dirondacks, White Mountains, Catsills, Lake George and Lake Champlain, he New England Coast, etc., the Michian Central's Vacation Tours for 1904 ill be found a great help in planning he Summer holiday. Illustrated, with ull information regarding routes and ates. Ready in May. Address, with hree red stamps, O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & . A., Chicago.

Colorado and Return via Union Pacific

Every day from June 1st to Sept. 30th, nclusive, with final return limit Oct. 1st, 1904, from St. Louis $25.00; Chicago 30.00, with correspondingly low rates rom other points. Be sure your ticket eads over this line. Inquire of E. L. omax, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

California

with its lovely seaside resorts, orange groves, beautiful gardens, and quaint old nission towns, is visited every year by housands of tourists who travel over the Union Pacific. Fastest time, shortest ine, smoothest track. Accommodations or all classes of passengers. Inquire E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED
FOR JULY AND AUGUST
Furnished Cottage
Four bedrooms, good sanitary arrangements. South side Cape Cod, near water.
Box 308, Westport, Conn.

APARTMENTS

TO RENT, furnished $150, unfurnished $130. — Nine-room corner apartment, seventh floor, southwest corner 57th Street and 7th Avenue, New York. Lease expires October first. Address WARD as above.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT in New York City for summer. Near Riverside Drive and Columbia College. Rent moderate. Address D., 262 W. 107th St.

PLANT LINE

To NOVA SCOTIA, CAPE BRETON, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and NEWFOUNDLAND

Delightful trips varying from "one night at sea" to a six days' cruise including short deep sea voyage, sail the entire Nova Scotia Coast, through the Straits of Canso. **The Celebrated Bras d'Or Lake Route, New Steamer, Daylight Service.** Weekly sailings till June 14, then two trips per week. Best salmon and trout fishing. Send stamp for booklet, "Camera Gems," colored maps, etc. J. A. FLANDERS, General Agent, Plant Line, Union Wharf, Boston, Mass.

The "LAND OF EVANGELINE" in
Nova Scotia
The Delightful Vacation Land of America

Reached by the DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY LINE from Boston. Three palatial twin-screw, nineteen-knot steamers, "Prince George." "Prince Arthur," and "Boston," in service present season.

PRESENT SAILINGS. Steamer leaves Boston, Long Wharf (foot State St.), Tuesday and Friday, 2 P.M.
DAILY SERVICE begins about June 30.
UNDER 14 HOURS FROM BOSTON

For full information as to sailings, rates, etc., also delightfully written guide-book entitled "The Land of Evangeline and Gateways Thither," mailed free, write to J. F. MASTERS, New England Supt., Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.

QUEBEC AND LAKE St. JOHN RY.

The New Route to the Far-famed Saguenay and the only rail route to the delightful Summer resorts and fishing grounds north of Quebec and to Lake St. John and Chicoutimi, through the CANADIAN ADIRONDACKS. Trains connect at Chicoutimi with Saguenay steamers for Tadousac, Cacouna, Murray Bay and Quebec. A round trip unequaled in America, through matchless forest, mountain, river and lake scenery, down the majestic Saguenay by daylight and back to the Fortress City, touching at all the beautiful seaside resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence, with their chain of commodious hotels. Hotel Roberval, Lake St. John, has first-class accommodations for 300 guests. Connections with GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA for Grand Mere, and the CELEBRATED SHAWINIGAN FALLS, the NIAGARA of the EAST. Apply in New York to J. W. ALLISON, corner Vanderbilt Ave. and Forty-fourth St., and to ticket agents of all principal cities. A beautiful illustrated guide book free on application. ALEX. HARDY, G. P. Agt.; J. G. SCOTT, Gen'l Mgr., Quebec, Can.

APARTMENTS

For Rent Two Connecting Furnished Apartments, from June to October; together or separately; 7 rooms and $75 per month each apartment. Two blocks from Madison Square. No. 511, The Outlook.

Furnished Apartment Seven light rooms and bath, elevator; between Riverside Drive and West End Ave. Two or three adults. July and August. $100 per month. No. 579, Outlook.

There is no Place like Home

Old Home Week and Champlain Ter-Centenary Celebration June 20 to 27 at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, should not be missed.

ENTERTAINMENTS WILL BE OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Don't fail to get booklets and full information from

SEC'Y NEW BRUNSWICK TOURIST ASS'N
St. John, N. B., Canada

Cut rates on all Transportation lines June 20 to July 2.

SUMMER HOMES
IN THE MOUNTAINS

of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the New York, Ontario & Western Railway. If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST, 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, no Malaria or Mosquitoes, and within three hours' ride from New York, a country heartily recommended by physicians, then send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES," of 165 pages. It gives list of over 900 Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, etc. Vacation Bureau at 425 Broadway, New York.

IN NEW YORK: 141, 149, 165, 425, 1354, 1370 Broadway; 3 Park Place; 287 4th Ave.; 245 Columbus Ave.; 153 East 125th St.; 273 West 125th St.; 182 Fifth Ave.; ticket offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St.; 860 Fulton St.; 390 Broadway; Eagle Office.

On May 28th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 425 Broadway, 1354 Broadway, 56 Beaver St., Ferry offices, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning May 31st.

J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N.Y.

EUROPE Select party of ladies sailing in June. Highest references. Miss McMENEMY, No. 9,977, The Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRAVEL

People who travel in our parties have a "snap," too—the conductors do all the work and the fares cover all expenses.

30 Tours to Europe this season. Fares $210 to $1040. All Expenses Included. Send for Descriptive Booklets.

THOS. COOK & SON

261 & 1185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

WHO IS THE CONDUCTOR!

Others are now sharing our belief that the conductor is just as important as the route: we already have received deposits for places in next year's parties, the leader being the only detail now definite. We show here our faculty for 1904·

H. H. Powers, Ph.D., late of Cornell.
H. F. Willard (Harvard and U. of P.).
C. L. Babcock, Ph.D., of Cornell.
C. C. Heyl, B.S. (U. of P.).
O. P. Fairfield, A.M., of Alfred Univ.
C. B. Martin, A.M., of Oberlin College.
W. A. Frayer, A.B. (Cornell).
E. W. Clark, A.B., Ripon College.
L. M. Powe, late of Wells College.
L. A. Davis, A.B. (Cornell).

Parties of twenty sail almost weekly in May, June, and July for slow routes. Booklet giving details of a new kind of travel sent free.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
201 Clarendon St., Boston.

"Europe on $4 a Day"

The little book that tells you just how to "go it alone" and take a perfectly comfortable 75-day tour, including every detail of expense, for $288. *Postpaid, 25c.* ROLLING STONE CLUB, 33 Bank Bldg., Medina, N. Y.

CANOE AND FISHING TRIP through the Adirondacks. Will take eight young men on two weeks' trip through this healthful region. Real camp life. Cost, $25 a week. Congenial fellows only. S. C. WOLCOTT, 1 Union Square, New York.

High Class European Tours

Ninth year. Two splendid trips, leaving June 11 and 25. Prices moderate. Address Dr. M. M. KUGLER, 426 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

A BOYS' TOUR—$300. The average boy is bored by the conventional tour with sisters and "grown-ups." We are arranging a special one with a boy's itinerary, including cycling, and a leader notably successful with boys. Highest references required. We shall be glad to supply details. Bureau of University Travel, 201 Clarendon St., Boston.

Europe, Egypt & Holy Land Sailing July 30th, 75 days. Only $525. All expenses. Edwin Jones, 462 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.

EUROPE Select two months' tour sailing by **the largest steamer** in the world. **$250** Apply at once for information. **Rev. L. D. Temple, Flemington Q, N. J.**

TRAVEL

EUROPE By Camera FREE

The Photo Era, a leading journal of photographic art, wishes to announce that a European tour of 87 days, price $625, conducted by scholarly and refined leader—an expert photographer—limited to twenty congenial lovers of the camera, will be given free for the

BEST SERIES OF PHOTOS

submitted at the close of the trip. **The tour will be affiliated with "University Travel."** Send a card for full details and itineraries.

THE PHOTO ERA
170 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO EUROPE SEND FOR "PARTIES TO EUROPE." IT WILL INTEREST YOU.
R. H. Crunden & Co. **167 B'way N. Y.**

EUROPE. Tenth season. Personnel an important feature. Party limited to 12. Itinerary: Paris, Versailles, Fontainebleau, Dijon, Lausanne, Ouchy, Geneva, Lake Geneva, Castle of Chillon, Berne, Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindenwald, Wengern Alp Murren, Staubach and Trummelbach Falls, Lucerne, Mt. Rigi, Lake Lucerne, St. Gothard, Lake Como, Lake Lugano, Milan, Venice, Innsbruck, Munich, Nuremberg, Heidelberg, Rindesheim, The Rhine, Cologne, Brussels, Paris, London, Oxford, Hampton Court, Windsor Castle, Stoke Pogis, Leamington, Kenilworth, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick Castle, Dover. There are many side-trips and features unusual to tourist travel, and the price is very moderate. For references and further information address
W. H. WHITING, Greenfield, Mass.

Holidays in England

Send 4 cents (postage) for Illustrated Book, entitled **"Holidays in England,"** describing **Cathedral Route,** Pilgrim Fathers, Dickens, and Tennyson Districts and the **Harwich Hook of Holland Route.** Twin-Screw Steamship Line, England to Rotterdam or Antwerp. Address

Great Eastern Railway of England
362 Broadway, New York

The Thompson-Baldasseroni School of Travel

For the superior education of young ladies. Nine months abroad, visiting eight countries under university leadership at usual school rates. Select, limited. Principal sails in September. Catalogue. Mrs. HELEN T. SCOTT, Sec'y, Dover, N. H.

Leyland Line

Immense new steamers. Discount of 10% on combined outward and homeward fare.

From Boston to Liverpool

Cestrian . May 25 | Winifredian June 8
Devonian . June 1 | Bohemian . June 15

Summer rates, $65. Winter rates, $65 and up.

COMPANY'S OFFICE
India Building, 84 State St., Boston

---

10 Weeks and $400
The problem many have to solve in connection with **THE EUROPEAN TOUR** Its solution is given in our prospectus. Sent on request.
The Copley Tours, Copley Sq., Boston

Europe Miss Clara Crawford Perkins will take charge of **small** party, three to four months; England, France, and Spain if desired. Miss Perkins has in preparation Studies of Spanish History and Architecture, similar to her "French Cathedrals and Châteaux," and has visited above countries repeatedly. Unexceptionable reference given and required. 70 Westland Ave., Boston, Mass.

TRAVEL

TWO LADIES may join small party conducted by lady, Philadelphian teache Sail June 25th; 11 weeks; England, Franc Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Holland. $4 References exchanged. No. 587, The Outloo

---

Honeyman's Private Tour

Eighteenth Season. June 22, Denmar Sweden, Lapland (Midnight Sun), Norwa Scotland, England. Address, for circulars, Lock Drawer F, Plainfield, New Jerse

---

YOUNG LADIES will enjoy every com fort, unusual chaperonage, and ra leadership in party limited to six, coverin delightful three or four months' tour. Rat $10.00 per day. Personal conference strictest references required. Write N 9,747, The Outlook.

EUROPE Five speciall arranged and pe sonally conducte tours from $218 and upwards, including a expenses. Send for pamphlet. BAKER GIBSON, Tourist Managers and Orgar izers, 93-99 Nassau St., New York.

EUROPE 10 weeks, $400, inclusive England, France, Belgium Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy.
Tour 2d—Eight weeks, Switzerland, Ge many, $300. For itinerary address Babcock' Tours, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EUROPE Party of six sails Jun 25, for delightful jou ney through Englanc France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Be gium. For full information address Mis PANTLIND, 790 Prospect St., Cleveland.

Miss Henderson makes her

12th Tour, Summer 190

England, France, The Rhine, Switzerlanc Italy, and Spain. Terms, $150 a month. Ac dress Miss E. C. HENDERSON, Leesburg, Va

---

Foreign Tours

Norway, Sweden, and **Russia** tou sails June 22.
Coaching tour in **England, Scotland** and **Ireland** sailing June 22.
Summer tour, sailing June 30, to **London Paris, Switzerland, Italy, Ger many,** and **Austria.**
Summer tour, sailing July 2, to **Italy Switzerland, Paris,** and **London.**
Around the World, October 1.
Oriental Tours.

Itineraries ready.
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass

Old World Tours Two member desired to com plete small party sailing July 2d, visitin England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Ger many, Holland, and Belgium (extension t Scotland). 7½ & 8½ weeks' tour with leisur and comfort; first class; $430, inclusive Mr. and Mrs. E. A. ROBSON, Yonkers, N. Y

Travel and Study Abroad

under the care of American lady and gentle man who have lived in Europe many years Winter in Italy. References exchanged Address No. 401, The Outlook.

EUROPE Select six weeks' tou only **$170.** Best class on steamers. Apply at once for information Rev. L. D. Temple, Flemington Q, N. J.

Europe **Tenth season. Personnel an important feature.** Attractive itinerary, First-class. Party limited to twelve. Upper deck outside rooms in Patricia, sailing July 2d. For references and particulars address W. H. WHITING, Greenfield, Mass.

EUROPE AND ORIENT

23d Season of Uninterrupted Success. Comfort and Leisure. Thorough Sight-seeing Under Expert Guidance. Limited Parties. All Arrangements First-class. *Special Tours Arranged for* Small Private Parties. **DR. and MRS. HOWARD S. PAINE, 148 Ridge St., Glens Falls, N. Y.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED